The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

An Owner's Theory of the Fate of the Steamer City of Boston.

Risks on the City of Brussels Taken at Twenty Guineas.

The Duc De Montpensier Under Arrest in Spain.

Sales of Promotions in the British Army.

A Double Murder in Illinois for $1,600.

EUROPE.

Theory of the Loss of the City of Boston—Risks on the City of Brussels—Bombay to England and Back—Sale of Promotions in the British Army—Adjournment of the House of Lords.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. INMAN, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool, Philadelphia and New-York line of steam-ships, (commonly known as the Inman line,) publishes a communication in *Mitchell's Maritime Register* of this week, in which he expresses his disbelief that the steamer *City of Boston* foundered in a gale. He says the *City of Boston* and the *City of Antwerp* were twin boats, and they both encountered the same gale, the latter without damage or serious difficulty. All things considered he thinks the *Boston* collided with one of the icebergs so numerous to the north-east of Cape Race, and went down when only two or three days out from Halifax....The Underwriters ask twenty guineas premium on the *City of Brussels*. The steamer is believed to be safe, however, as she has plenty of canvas....The weather today is delightful throughout England....The *Pall Mall Gazette* of today says: "As matters stand, the Erie shareholders are unlikely to rescue their property or vindicate their principles; the only hope is that American conscience and feeling may assert themselves ere it is too late."....It is said that Bombay cotton sent by way of the Suez Canal has been returned to India from Huddersfield, as yarn, in forty-five days. The time usually required by the Cape of Good Hope is ninety days. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, in a lecture at the Institute of Civil Engineers, argued the feasibility of and predicted the early commencement of work on a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and declared that with the liberal employment of Coolie labor the enterprise could be completed at a comparatively early date....The *Examiner*, in an article on the Irish Land bill, remarks that legislative imperialism breaks down everywhere, leaves proper business undone, and blunders sadly over local work, and its official guides confess their inability to do better....Elaborate preparations are being made in England for taking scientific observations of the next eclipse of the sun....A commission has been appointed to investigate and draw up a report on the sale of promotions in the army.... The House of Lords, after a brief session today, in which legal bills and other measures of secondary interest were considered, adjourned until the 28th inst.

The Duc de Montpensier Under Arrest in Spain—Health of the French Emperor.

LONDON, April 8.—Advices from Spain today represent that the country is quiet. The DUC DE MONTPENSIER was examined yesterday in regard to the late duel and admitted that he shot Prince HENRI. The Duc is under arrest at his house, and it is understood that he will be brought to trial on a civil, not criminal, process

PARIS, April 8.—Evening.—The journals today report that the Emperor had a slight attack of gout yesterday, which prevented him from attending a review, but soon passed away. The Emperor visited a public exhibition of horses today, and appeared to be quite well....The question of submitting the *plebiscitum* to the Chambers before it is voted by the people, is not settled. The Emperor has not yet given his consent to that order of things....The strike at La Creuzot continues, and it is reported that all the miners in the Valley of the Loire will strike.

The British House of Commons—The Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, April 8.—The House of Commons continued the consideration of the Irish Land Bill in Committee. Mr. KAVANAGH, member for Carlow County, moved to strike out the clause granting £100 damages to a tenant for loss of holding. Messrs. PALMER and FORTESCUE favored the motion, but Mr. GLADSTONE pronounced against it, and at the request of Mr. DISRAELI it was withdrawn. Other amendments of local interest were discussed. The House, after a recess, reassembled at 9 P. M., went into the consideration of local subjects, such as a market for foreign cattle, military education, &c. Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary, in reply to a question from Mr. MOORE, said an investigation into the condition of the Fenian prisoners is now in progress. The House went into Committee of Supply, and a long discussion followed.

The telegraphic service with India via the Suez and Bombay direct cables, promises to meet the expectations of the most sanguine. Messages are coming through promptly. By the rates now in force a message of ten words between New-York and Bombay, India, costs only $17 50, gold.

The French Plebiscitum—A Review in Paris—Operatives' Riot Near Nevers—A Roman Antiquity in Paris—The Chinese Embassy in Berlin.

LONDON, April 8.—Paris correspondents of the various London journals confidently predict that the *plebiscitum* will be ordered early in May.

PARIS, April 8.—The *Français* (newspaper) in its issue of today reproduces the recent opinion of Prince NAPOLEON (Plon-plon) to the effect that "a *plebiscitum* is the last alternative of revolution."....A grand military review was contemplated yesterday, but at a late hour it was postponed until today. Today the streets are full of troops and people. The weather is delightful. The troops are now (2 P. M.) passing the Emperor, who, with his attendants, is stationed in the Place du Carousel, near the Tuileries. It is rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON had a long fainting fit last evening, but rallied after some hours of rest. Rentes were momentarily depressed by the report. A serious riot has broken out among the operatives of the iron-smelting furnaces and forges at Fourchambault, near the city of Nevers. The troops there have been ordered to remain in barracks. Messrs. Jules Janin and M. Emile Ollivier were chosen members of the French Academy yesterday, very nearly unanimously. They received twenty-six out of the twenty-eight votes. ....The antiquarians are profoundly interested in the discovery of a great Roman amphitheatre in the excavations now going on at Mount Ste. Genevieve in this city.

BERLIN, April 8.—Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister, gave a grand banquet, last evening, to J. MCLEARY BROWN and the Chinese Embassy. Among the guests were Messrs. THILE, SIMSON, MOMMSEN, NOTHOMB, and other notables. The occasion was one of rare good feeling. The Chinese Embassy is preparing to go to Brussels to negotiate for a treaty with the Belgian Government. After visiting Brussels the Embassy will proceed to Paris, Madrid, Lisbon and Florence, and will return to China in July....The North German Parliament has adjourned.

CANADA.

The Revenue and Expenses—Changes in the Tariff.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 8.—Sir FRANCIS HINCKS made a financial statement in the House of Commons last night, and stated the actual receipts for the year were $14,486,139, and expenditures $13,973,408. The following changes in the tariff go into effect today:

The duty on cigars per pound will be 45 cents; coal, 10 cents; salt, 5 cents; that imported from Great Britain, or the British Possessions, to be free; hops, 6 cents; wheat, 4 cents; other grains, 3 cents; spirits, 60 cents; spirits mixed or sweetened so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained, $1 20; animals, all kinds except those imported for stock, 10 per cent. ad valorem; wrought all kinds, 25 per cent.

Sir FRANCIS said an increase was made on some items. Duties were imposed on several items that were now on the free list. It was expected the increase of revenue would reach $1,100,000.

THE WEST.

Murder of a Farmer and his Wife in Illinois for $1,600—The Wreck of the Richmond—A Railroad Collision—Troops En Route for Sweetwater Valley, Wyoming.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. MUMFORD, living near Colona, Ill., were murdered on the night of the 5th inst. by two men who sought to obtain $1,600, which it was known Mr. MUMFORD had received for his farm. Mr. MUMFORD'S head was completely severed from his body. The murderers also knocked a little boy in the head and left him for dead, but he afterward revived. The murderers got the money and made their escape.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The steamer *Thompson Dean* arrived last night, and brought further particulars of the disaster to the steamer *Richmond*. It appears as the *Richmond* entered Rushtown Bend she was caught in slack water and took a sheer on her pilot. Her bow ran twenty feet on the bank, and, with a report like a cannon, she sagged in the center, causing the water to pour in. Use of the pumps and throwing much freight overboard righted her. Her passengers went ashore. All their baggage was saved. Most of the remaining freight will be transferred and sent to its destination.....A passenger and freight train collided near Breckenridge, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, night before last. Both engines, the baggage and several freight cars were smashed. PETER DAYHOFF, the engineer of the freight train, was killed.

BRYAN, Wyoming Territory, April 8.—Major GORDON, with a company of United States cavalry, is en route from Fort Bridger to South Pass City. He is expected to arrive there on Saturday.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Oregon Republicans—British Columbia — Whisky Released — Sectarian Schools—Condition of the Laboring Class—A Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of $1 per share, and the Hale & Norcross a dividend of $6 a share, both payable April 9. ....The Oregon Republican State Convention meets in Portland to-morrow....Advices from Victoria state that the United States steamer *Mohican* has arrived there. The Governor of British Columbia has decided to appoint a committee of three to carry their terms of confederation to Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—It is reported that Commissioner DELANO has ordered the release of a large lot of whisky seized by the revenue officials some time since, and over which there has been so much controversy....Gov. HAIGHT is greatly censured for approving the bill granting $15,000 out of the public school fund for the benefit of the Catholic schools of this city....The labor movement, carried on under the direction of the city officials, is apparently a failure, through the incompetency, it is thought, of the superintendent. There are indications that trouble will result, and the work has been temporarily suspended. The reports of the sufferings of the laboring people of San Francisco have been greatly exaggerated. This class of persons have on deposit in the savings banks of the city between twenty and thirty millions of dollars. The workmen on the Potrero Railroad, who have been receiving about forty dollars a month and board, struck a few days since for an increase of their wages....Templar Lodge of Odd Fellows, of this city, last night voted $1,200 to assist in introducing Odd Fellowship in Europe. It is thought that other lodges will increase this amount to $10,000....The Democrats of Washington Territory have nominated Judge JAMES D. MIX for Delegate to Congress....Arizona advices to March 29 have been received. Small-pox was raging fearfully in Prina County. In Tucson, the average number of deaths was five a day. There was a terrible mortality, considering the population. The Indian raids continue. The recent rains and snows in the vicinity of Prescott had benefited all classes....The Oregon Republican State Convention met in Portland today. Gen. JOEL PALMER was nominated for Governor, and G. WILSON for Congress, by acclamation. The platform adopted approves of the policy of the Administration, and declares that no repudiator of the public debt can be trusted in public places; denounces all form of repudiation; opposes any change in the Naturalization laws, so as to include Chinese suffrage, and recommends universal amnesty.

THE RICHMOND IMBROGLIO.

A Truce Agreed Upon—The Situation to Remain Unchanged until the May Term of the Circuit Court.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The respective counsel in the Richmond Mayoralty case had another hearing before Chief-Justice CHASE, tonight, at his residence. The subjects involved were discussed in a conversational manner and the Chief-Justice made several suggestions, the result of which was the following agreement:

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia in equity, GEORGE CAHOON *vs.* HENRY K. ELLYSON et al.; motion for dissolution of injunction in the same case; motion for attachment against the defendant (ELLYSON) for contempt and matter of writ of assistance in the same case. At the suggestion of the Chief-Justice, in view of his pressing duties in the Supreme Court and the great length of time which will probably be occupied in the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction, it is hereby consented by the several parties that each of said motions be and they are hereby continued until the 1st day of the next May term of said Court, and that in the meantime no further or other proceedings be taken in any of the said motions, but that the present condition of affairs remain as it now is, so far as affected by the above proceedings, none of the rights of either party to be impaired by the postponement.

The counsel for ELLYSON proposed the following addition, namely: "It being also understood that the Chief-Justice will attend the Court on the day to which the motions are adjourned." This was accepted by the counsel for CAHOON. The counsel for ELLYSON said that in assenting to this agreement, they did not propose to give up any right in the meantime in the Court to test the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature under which ELLYSON was appointed Mayor of Richmond. The Chief-Justice said that would hardly be fair considering the agreement of counsel. Messrs. NEESON and MEREDITH explained that the question might arise in the event of proceedings affecting a person arrested by ELLYSON or CAHOON. The Chief-Justice remarked that pending a question before him the question ought not to go to a State Court, and if this was the intention the subject ought not to have been brought before him. Judge MEREDITH said he understood a paper was filed in the Supreme Court today in the Petersburg case. Seven thousand officials in the State were affected by the question at issue, and hence his anxiety that they should be settled at once. Messrs. WISE and WELLS replied that other cases were altogether separate from this, which referred to the contest in Richmond. It was their understanding that nothing whatever be done on the question before them until it shall come before the Chief-Justice and Judge Underwood at the time named. The Chief-Justice said that he was very desirous that peace should be preserved in Richmond, and hence he had made suggestions to that end. The respective counsel expressed their satisfaction with the motives of the Chief-Justice, and intimated that they would do all in their power to preserve the peace. A copy of the agreement will be transmitted to Judge UNDERWOOD.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PIONEER AND MISSOURI.

The steam-ships *Pioneer* and *Missouri*, both from Havana, reached this port yesterday, with mail dates to April 1 by the first-named steamer, and to April 2 by the last. By the courtesy of Capt. SHACKLEFORD, of the *Pioneer*, and of Purser HEMPSTEAD, of the *Missouri*, our letters and files, whence we excerpt an account of DE RODAS' proceedings at Puerto Principe, were at hand with promptness.

Matters at Puerto Principe—Rodas and His Proclamation—"A Vigorous Prosecution of the War"—Value of Arrango to the Spanish Cause.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 2, 1870.

The eyes of the public are now fixed on Puerto Principe. But hopes and wishes have so often been deceived, and so many sensational reports which afterward turned out to be mere exaggerations of some unimportant skirmish have been at hand, that full confirmation of a real and positive fact is requisite before the hopes of either party will be considerably elated. When RODAS arrived at Puerto Principe he found affairs in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that bane of armies in the field, jealousy among the officers, existing to a very large extent. PUELLO did not at any time prove himself either an able leader of a large number of troops, or fit to administer to the civil affairs of his extensive and difficult department. With GOYENECHE he had several unpleasant disputes, and since his defeat at Palo Quemado he appeared to have lost almost every bit of wisdom he ever possessed. He has been removed from the command. This removal has been RODAS' principal act since his arrival in Puerto Principe. The next has been the issuing of the accompanying important document:

PROCLAMATION BY DE RODAS.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, March 24, 1870.

For the first time since my arrival on this island, the command of which has been confided to me by the National Government, I appeal to those who are in arms against Spain, wandering from the path of duty and working against their own welfare.

I know very well that many, that the greater number of you, have been led into the rebellion by deception or violence, and under this belief I have still to propose as Governor that which I am disposed to do as a soldier.

Who are your chiefs? Perhaps you are ignorant that they are mercenary foreigners or criminals reclaimed by the civil tribunals? Where is the liberty they have promised you? Have they not experimented at your cost? Do you not suffer the worst, the most horrible of tyranny? They who have led you into the wrong path have succeeded with falsehoods in misleading, not only your intelligence, but the opinion of the entire world. Their availing themselves of an almost unlimited use of the Press in foreign parts has not been able to prevent the truth, in all its nakedness, from offering itself to your sight.

Fraud is a weapon that can make itself useful for a moment, but time blunts and destroys it. This prodigious unfolding of the rebellion, now you see what it is; it only exists in the weak imagination of those who make the war, comfortably installed in a foreign land. The Eastern Department and the jurisdiction of Las Villas are at peace again, having returned to their ordinary labors, free from the exactions which the same persons who guided them asked of the Government for their traitorous ends; they have recognized mercy and the deception are finally protected by Castilian generosity. The Western Department, which will preserve the honorable name of "ever faithful," has shown you with the eloquence of deeds the change from order to anarchy.

Thus, at the first announcement of a rebel band who intended to bring upon them the misfortunes that afflict you, the country raised *en masse* and destroyed every one who accompanied the unfortunate ARREDONDO, without asking help from the Government or the troops for the defense of the interests that were so dear to them, needing neither to give proof of the courage of loyal Cubans.

The insurrection thus limited to these mountains of the center, you see one after another of those columns, unnecessary in other parts, arrive here; and you well understand that the war, of which you have as yet no clear idea, will begin with all its ravages. From today there will be no place or hour secure for you; the gun-boats from the coast to which you turn your gaze; battalions will narrow the distance which separates you from them.

These are my reasons for directing this proclamation to you. I call upon no one, I need no one. I have understood that the clemency of my predecessors, who dictated amnesty and pardon, was interpreted as a sign of weakness or incapacity, and I do not wish to imitate them, but although rebels to-day, I do not for that desire your blood. I wished to advise you. Those who command you have still to promise material aid; they still follow their insolent system, according to the new proof given by QUESADA in New-York, who, after you banished him from your side, raised another army of infantry and cavalry. Weigh well the words of these men, and mine and keep in your memory those with which I am about to conclude. Whatever may be the result, operations are going to begin in this department with activity and energy. With the exception of those who constitute the so-called Government and those known as partisan chiefs, all who lay down their arms before any of the legitimate authorities, will be well received and their lives respected.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

The document presents some peculiar features very characteristic of the man who wrote it, but I fear that the results will not be such as are expected by the Spaniards. ARRANGO'S presence has influenced many who were only lukewarm in their adherence, if such adherence ever existed, to pronounce themselves a little more clearly; but then these same persons were not at any time real sympathizers with or abettors of the revolution. The Cuban sympathizers are making strenuous efforts to discredit ARRANGO and neutralize his efforts. They are partially successful, and I doubt whether ARRANGO could bring any considerable number of bona fide insurrents over to the Spanish side. But his presence and manifestoes exercised a certain effect. They tranquilized the timid; gave an air of hopefulness to the efforts of the Spaniards to make friends out of enemies, and disproved the current belief among the Cubans in the field that the Spaniards kill those who surrender indiscriminately. RODAS is not a Valmaseda, had the latter been sent to Spain a year ago matters now would look very different for the Spaniards. QUASIMODO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock this evening.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company.

The Arcade and Pneumatic Railway bills were made the special order for next Tuesday.

The bill authorizing the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company to construct a railroad was passed. Various bills were reported, and the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. JACOBS moved to lay all orders of business on the table, down to resolutions, so as to move to make the bill abolishing the office of Canal Auditor a special order for Wednesday next. Lost, 37 to 44.

Mr. JACOBS reported the bill to appoint three trustees to take charge of the Inebriate Asylum, and moved that the bill be recommitted to be reported complete. After debate the bill was recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee.

Concurrent resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Troy for their hospitality to the Legislature on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. THOMAS were adopted. Adjourned.

The Midnight Mission.

The effort of the trustees of the Midnight Mission to raise funds for the purchase of a large building are meeting with encouraging success. The design is to collect $40,000 in subscriptions of $40 each. About 900 names are still wanted to complete the $40 list. This charity is so evidently doing a good work that its appeal for aid at this juncture is sure to be promptly and fully responded to.

PATERSON, N. J., April 8.—The Democratic Convention this evening nominated ROBERT HEALEY, and the Republican Convention ARCHIE HENDERSON, for City Clerk. Both conventions also nominated candidates for Commissioners of Appeals and Excise Commissioners.

HAVANA, April 8.—The insurgents have burnt a plantation and the buildings thereon, near Trinidad, the property of a Mr. STEVENS, of New-York City.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS

Final Funeral Ceremonies at Troy.

AN IMMENSE THRONG PRESENT.

The Government and the Army Fully Represented.

SERVICES AND SCENES OF THE DAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TROY, Friday, April 8, 1870.

If outward manifestations of regret are to be regarded as truly betokening inward sorrow, then, indeed, is the late Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS deeply lamented in this city, where his remains were today interred with all the pomp and solemnity befiting one whose best years and noblest energies were devoted to the service of his country. As I intimated in my dispatch yesterday, Troy has the appearance today of having suffered a dire bereavement. Not that Gen. THOMAS is really more lamented here than in other sections of the Union, for his noble deeds have enshrined his memory in the hearts of Americans everywhere; but he was better known here than in many others parts of the country; and while he was making for himself that brilliant record which is now become part and parcel of the nation's history, every incident of his career was here especially noted and carefully treasured up, and every act of renown which had him for its author was looked upon in some degree as adding to the credit of Troy, his adopted home. It is not, then, to be wondered at that the Trojans should, in a special sense, lament his untimely decease, nor that they should manifest their sorrow with more than ordinary solemnities.

GATHERING OF THE THRONG.

At daybreak this morning the city was all astir, and preparations were everywhere making to participate in the obsequies. The trains which arrived last night, as well as those that reached here this morning, brought hundreds of visitors. From the country districts round about vehicles were constantly arriving, filled with people of both sexes and of all ages and conditions. Military officers were hastening hither and thither. Companies, detachments, and squads of soldiery were going to and fro. Men of prominence in political circles, and others of no prominence in any, intermingled promiscuously on the streets and in the public places; ladies of refinement, and others not possessed of any attractions, mental or physical, swept by each other with perfect freedom of manner; fashionable turnouts gave the right of way to modest country wagons; the city gentleman and the rural denizen wended each his way in quest of some desirable point of observation from which to view the pageant of the occasion—everywhere, in fine, there was, as the hour of noon approached, bustle and confusion. During the morning hours, as well as far into the preceding night, the Troy House was the objective point of the great majority. Here the notables—or most of them—who were to take part in the obsequies made their stopping place, and in its public rooms and corridors military uniforms, "neither few nor far between," were closely watched, and their wearers' names and titles told of or guessed at by groups of wondering countrymen scattered here and there. Everybody wanted to see the General of the Army; everybody wanted to fix his vision on little PHIL. SHERIDAN," and, of course, each visitor must see the President. Disappointment befel every stranger, however, on being told that Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN was not in the city; that he had gone to Philadelphia to take part in the reunion dinner of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and that he would not be present at the obsequies. And this was the fact. Gen. SHERIDAN left here last evening for the purpose indicated, and was represented in the procession by his military Secretary, Col. W. E. MERRILL. The comments on this remarkable absence were not complimentary to the hero of Winchester, and more than once the intimation was thrown out that the proceeding on his part could not be reconciled with the correct ideas of what was proper on such an occasion. Some wondered whether, if the case were reversed, and the bold "rider" lay in the burial casket instead of the lamented hero of Mill Spring and Nashville, the noble and generous THOMAS would have allowed the jollities of a feast at the Continental to tempt him away from paying the last tribute of respect to his brother-in-arms; and the answer to this query of wonderment was invariably in the negative. The fact that the President and Gen. SHERMAN could scarcely be gazed upon compensated, however, for the absence of the Lieutenant-General, and these renowned Americans were stared at by the multitudes in the most comprehensive style.

THE MILITARY AND THE PROMINENT MEN.

At 7 o'clock this morning the steamer *Vanderbilt* brought up the military detachments of regulars, ordered here by Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL. These consisted of two companies of Engineers from Willett's Point, one company of the First Artillery from Fort Hamilton, one company First Artillery from Fort Schuyler, and two companies of the permanent party from Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, all under the command of Gen. WALLEN, of Fort Columbus. On landing they were furnished with breakfast and quartered in the arsenal. Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL preceded the party, having arrived on Wednesday, as I mentioned in my dispatch yesterday. He is accompanied by the following officers of his staff: Brig.-Gen. C. MCKEEVER, Capt. J. H. COSTER, and Major W. T. HOWELL. The train which arrived here at 7:10 A. M. brought President GRANT and suite, comprising Secretaries BELKNAP, BOUTWELL, ROBESON, COX, and Gens. DENT and PORTER, and Commodore ALDEN, United States Navy. Carriages were in waiting at the depot for the President and his attendants, and they were immediately conveyed to the residence of Hon. JOHN M. FRANCIS, editor of the Troy *Times*, where His Excellency is to be a guest during his short stay in the city. The same train brought from Washington, also, the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, who are to represent the Federal Civil Government on the occasion. This Committee is composed of Senators Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Chairman;) Warner of Alabama; Trumbull, of Illinois; Fenton, of New-York; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Thayer, of Nebraska; and Representatives Garfield, of Ohio; Slocum, of New-York; Logan, of Illinois; Washburn, of Indiana; Stokes, of Tennessee; Banks, of Massachusetts. I mentioned, in my dispatch yesterday, that a delegation from Indiana is here. This is the only State, outside of New-York, if we except two aids on the staff of Gov. CLAFLIN of Massachusetts, that has sent a delegation to take part in the obsequies. The Indianans met the funeral train on the borders of their State, took charge of it while it crossed the Hoosier country, and on arriving at the Ohio line, surrendered it into the hands of the Ohioans, they themselves accompanying the cortége all the way to this city. The gentlemen composing this delegation are: Gen. Jno. Love, Gen. Geo. F. McGuiness, Major R. K. Hall, Major Jos. G. Fangborn and E. W. Halford. The train which arrived at 10:20 A. M. today brought Gov. HOFFMAN and Staff, Lieut.-Col. STETSON, of the Astor House, serving thereon by special invitation, and the two Houses of the Legislature, besides all the State officers from the capital. They occupied a position in the line immediately following the Congressional delegation. After the obsequies were finished, they were dined as follows: The Governor, Staff and Senate at the Troy Club House, and the members of Assembly at the Troy House, after which they left for Albany.

The Obsequies.

The remains having lain in state in the vestibule of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third and State streets, until 12 M. today, were, at the opening of the services, removed to the end of the center aisle, and deposited on a dais in front of the chancel, a procession of Episcopal clergymen leading the way. During the whole time of the lying in state the remains were guarded by a detachment of United States soldiers from the Watervliet Arsenal, under the command of Capt. REILLY. The vestibule was neatly draped with the national flag, the red, white and blue colors of which were relieved with strips of black velvet artistically placed. The walls were covered with these flags, as was also the ceiling of the vestibule, at the apex of which they met, immediately over the coffin. The pillars in the vicinity were entwined around with streamers of the three hues that go to make up our country's ensign; and, besides these, had, at equal distances, alternate strips of white and black. The drapings of the church proper were neat and simple. Rich sable cassimere enshrouded the railing of the chancel, and the altar was completely covered with like material. On its façade the ample folds of black fell in profusion to the platform. Three silver stars shone out resplendent on this sombre background, and a broad belt of silver fringe was pendent from the top surface of the altar-table. The front of the choir-gallery was hung with festoons of white and black, intertwined. Beyond the draperies above noticed, there were no other emblems of mourning inside the church.

THE BURIAL CASKET.

The burial casket is metallic, grained and varnished in imitation of rosewood. About this was draped the national flag. A ribbon of immortelles and wreaths of ivy were twined around the edge of the casket, in California, and were deposited with it in the grave. As it lay in the chancel an elegant crown of evergreens and roses, surmounted by a cross of immortelles, was placed at the head, and a wreath of japonicas and lilies at the foot of the casket, on the former of which was a card inscribed, "From the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Cleveland." The handles of the casket are of silver, and the designating plate is of the same material. The latter bears this simple inscription.

GEN. GEORGE HENRY THOMAS,
U. S. ARMY.
Born July 31, 1816.
Died March 28, 1870.

An accurate photograph of the deceased, as also the sword he used during the whole of the late war, lay on the casket during the whole time the remains were in the church. These were brought on with the body from San Francisco, and both were scrutinizingly inspected by the thousands who, yesterday and today, visited the church.

IN THE CHURCH.

As early as 10½ A. M. crowds of people began to gather about the church doors, but entrance was refused to every one until the various delegations had taken the seats reserved for them. Seats were also reserved for the clergymen of all denominations in this city, and for the representatives of the Press from various sections of the country. The President and Cabinet and the high military officials occupied front seats. At 11½ the edifice was filled to repletion, and the obsequies services of the Episcopal Church were begun, Rt. Rev. Bishop DOANE leading the clerical procession as the solemn words reverberated through the aisle, "I am the resurrection and the life; he who believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." The clergymen officiating on the occasion were Right Rev. Bishop DOANE; Rev. Dr. T. W. COIT, Rector of St. Paul's; Rev. E. N. POTTER, Associate Rector, and Rev. Mr. WALSH, Pastor of St. John's Church. The following occupied seats in the chancel: Rev. Dr. TUCKER and Rev. Messrs. MULFORD, HARRIS, PARSONS, WIDDEMER, ADAMS and BROWN. Dr. COIT read the opening sentences, after which the choir sang a dirge from the oratorio of "Samson," the text of which was:

"Bring the laurels, bring the bays,
Strew his hearse, and strew the ways,
Glorious hero, may thy grave
Peace and honor ever have!
After thy painful pain and woes
Rest eternal, sweet repose."

Rev. Mr. WALSH then read the prayers indicated by the ritual for such occasions, after which the choir sang the hymn beginning: "Jesus lives, no longer now can thy terrors, Death, appal us." Bishop DOANE then pronounced the benediction, and the religious services were ended. By special request of Mrs. THOMAS, there was no panegyric or eulogy pronounced over the remains.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

At the close of the services, the body was brought out of the church and placed in a hearse, which was appropriately draped with national flags, and within a few minutes thereafter the funeral procession began its march to Oak-wood Cemetery, an immense concourse of people lining the sidewalks and occupying every available window, the roofs of the houses and every eminence along the route. As soon as the procession moved, the bells of the city churches began to toll and minute-guns were fired until the hearse bearing the remains entered the cemetery. The procession took up its order precisely in the manner mentioned in my dispatch of yesterday. The carriages numbered 140, and the military mustered about 4,000 strong. The line of march was as follows: From St. Paul's Church up Third-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fifth, up Fifth to North Second, up North Second to Hoosick, down Hoosick to River, up River to Cemetery-avenue, and thence to Oak-wood, entering the cemetery on the west side.

The remains were then put into the vault belonging to Mrs. THOMAS' family. The commitment, or burial service, was read by Bishop DOANE, after which the customary burial salute was fired by the United States Infantry, and the procession left the cemetery, a portion of it wheeling out of line on the return, as it reached its appropriate place, and thus ended the obsequies of the noble hero whose mortal remains will soon decay, but whose memory will forever live in the hearts of his countrymen, and whose example in all coming time will be looked upon as a fit and proper one to

"keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure;
Tell in all lands, and thro' all human story,
The path of duty is the way to glory."

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met at the Troy House this morning and elected Gen. GORDON GRANGER to deliver an eulogy on the late Gen. THOMAS, at their next meeting, (in Cleveland, Ohio,) June 24, 1870. Gen. GRANGER announced that he would accept the invitation. The President, Cabinet officers, and nearly all the prominent officials, civic and military, left by the Hudson River Railroad at 4:20 P. M.

FUNERAL ORATION BY GEN. WOODFORD.

The obsequies closed with a funeral oration delivered at Dr. BALDWIN'S church in the evening by Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD. The church was thronged with people. The following is an abstract of the address:

After giving a brief sketch of his early life, Gen. WOODFORD proceeded: Of his life as a boy and lad thus much can be said: He was obedient, frank, respectful, and for his years singularly sedate and sensible. Fond of out-door sports, an admirable horseman and a good shot, he was a favorite with the sons of the neighboring planters. Tall, athletic and fine-looking, reserved, yet full of courtly and old-fashioned dignity and grace, he was, until the rebellion broke out and sundered so many sweet, social ties and embittered so many household memories, remembered with rare favor by the stately Virginian dames, who, in his youth, had been the belles or young matrons of Southampton society. While his grave demeanor, his quiet good sense and reliable nerve, even as a lad, commended him to the liking and respect of his elders. An old planter, who, during the civil war, was regretting that Gen. THOMAS should have sided with the Federals, paid unconscious tribute not only to the great soldier's worth, but also to the national cause, when he said, "Well, GEORGE THOMAS, when a boy, never did what the other boys wanted, unless he thought it right; and I told my wife before Sumter fell that GEORGE would not fight against the flag if Virginia should secede." His career at West Point was unobtrusive, straightforward and manly. Always faithful in study, and conscientious in the exact performance of every assigned duty, he was regarded as reliable, rather than brilliant, and was esteemed to be a cadet of great common sense rather than of rare promise of genius. He deserved and received the sincere respect and regard alike of his instructors and comrades. On July 1, 1840, THOMAS graduated, ranking twelfth in a class of forty-two. PAUL O. HEBERT, afterward Governor of Louisiana, and subsequently a General in the Confederate service, won the first honors of a class which had upon its roll such names as WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, GEORGE H. THOMAS, GEORGE W. GETTY, WILLIAM HAYES and STEWART VAN VLIET, among the loyal Generals, and RICHARD S. EWELL, BUSHROD R. JOHNSON, and THOMAS JORDAN, now of Cuban notoriety, among the Confederates. Our graduate entered the service as Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery.

After a brief account of his early military career the orator continued: If he gained entrance to the Academy because of the influence of an aristocratic family, he won his sure way upward by sterling merit and the most unremitting devotion to duty. To his rare credit be it said, that until the outbreak of the rebellion he had never directly or indirectly solicited a favor from Army headquarters. He had never used his personal or family influence, nor had he allowed them to be used to secure his promotion. Thrice breveted for gallant service in the field, and once transferred for promotion from the artillery to the cavalry, his every step upward had been patiently deserved and honestly won. Well might the General of the Army write: "Whatever of these he earned were his own, and no one disputed his fame." The Spring of '61 came, and threatened secession became open rebellion. The insulted flag went down on Sumter, and the nation sprung to arms. There was no longer room for doubt or indecision. Loyal men stood on the one side, rebels on the other. Major THOMAS was a Virginian, devoted to his State, proud of his kinship with her honored names, but he never faltered for a moment. Family influence, social traditions, the seductions of promised place, preferment and power were calmly and unhesitatingly put aside. Duty and honor had been his guiding stars thus far. They lighted his pathway to the end. Of the forty-two graduates of his class, fifteen were either born in the slave-holding section of the country or had been appointed to the Academy therefrom. Of these, one had been killed at Monterey, two took no part in the war, six stood with THOMAS for the flag and six joined in the rebellion. On April 14, Major ANDERSON saluted his flag at Sumter, and removed it to the steamer *Isabel*. On that same day Major THOMAS reported for duty at Carlisle Barracks, Penn. The speaker then referred briefly to THOMAS' campaign in the Shenandoah and in Kentucky, where at Mill Spring he gained the first Federal victory at the West. He passed rapidly to the battle of Stone River, where "THOMAS in the center stood unbroken and unmoved." The soldiers of his division had come at last to know their General, and thus to love and honor him as he deserved. Silent, sedate, never familiar, though always kind, seldom smiling, he had none of the petty acts and practices of the stage devices that sometimes attract a short-lived popularity. But his men had always known him to be thoughtful of their wants and considerate of their comforts. He had never exacted from them useless work. He had never tolerated the slightest evasion of duty, from his Brigadiers down to his Orderlies. Always, when possible opportunity was afforded, he had visited the regimental hospitals and looked himself after the condition of the sick. Many a hospital steward and company cook in the old Cumberland Army remembers today the unexpected and personal inspection which the sick quarters and the company kitchen received from the Major-General himself. And not soon will they forget how once his face hardened into a white heat of passion, when he found that a drunken Commissary had neglected to provide sufficient food, and how, tearing out his pen-knife, he ripped off the fellow's shoulder-straps and simply said, "Go home, Sir, by the next train. You may do to feed cattle; you shall not feed my soldiers." His almost womanly care over all their varied wants, his punctilious personal attention to every duty, his benignant but sober return to every salutation from private or subordinate, had won for him the absolute confidence and love of his soldiers. They had bestowed upon him the quaint *soubriquet* of "Old Pap THOMAS." Perhaps the name was not over respectful. But our volunteers, while obedient to discipline and resolute in fight, when off duty and around the camp-fires, retained their democratic habits and their sturdy personal independence of thought and language. They picked off the shoulder-straps and dissected the uniforms and looked down below the commission and into the man and measured his real worth and work with rare insight and logical accuracy. Great honors in the army and in the State have been most worthily bestowed on our Generals, but none more heartfelt and none more lovingly designed than when those bronzed and bearded critics, around the camp-fires, and in the cordons of war, and the reserves on the picket-line, christened the Great Captain of the age as "Uncle Sam;" when they named the eagle-eyed chieftain who bore the banner as the bird flies from Atlanta to the sea, the "Old Man;" when they gave to the large-hearted and considerate THOMAS that name, so dear forever to the memories of the old Cumberland Army, "Old Pap." It spoke of love and fealty as no rounded resolutions or smooth speeches ever spoke. It was the great army of strong limbed men, who had felled forests and now were hewing down rebellion, taking to their very hearts their General as their father and following him as his children.

The speaker then passed on to the battle of Chickamauga, and graphically sketched the struggle and, avowed the part THOMAS then played, which has made his name famous in history. He then concluded:

And again, the soldiers gathering around their camp-fires, or talking on the march, told over their loved captain's deeds, and wept with pride at his great fame, in which they had such noble share. By this time they had come to realize and know that, whatever fate might befal other leaders, Gen. THOMAS had never yet been beaten on any field of the rebellion, and that no disaster had stricken his associates in command which he had not been able to redeem. Others, with more brilliancy of daring and more prompt to assert their claims; others to whom more fortunate circumstances had been opened, had risen more rapidly to public recognition of their worth. But at last, from drummer-boy to color-bearer, they had come to know that the loved commander of the glorious old Fourteenth had in every

The Sun-Bath Times, Saturday, April 9, 1870.

land had proof positive of adultery." "This poisoned arrow," said Mr. Spencer, "entered by his actions." Queer proofs of adultery were brought to the knowledge of Mcfarland from time to time, and having been subjected to his child, he sought to obtain possession of it. For this purpose he armed himself with a pistol, determined if he was interfered in his efforts to secure it by force.

THE ATTEMPTED SEIZURE OF THE BOY.

Gentlemen of the jury, we also learn that on the 13th of December, 1867, Francis McFarland, living with two children at 806 Washington street, San Francisco, went to the house of Richardson. He finds the seal of Richardson broken with the initials, and in the position in which he found it. He takes the seal to Richardson's office. He finds the letter "He is told Richardson is down to Richardson's office. He finds the letter "He is told Richardson is down to Richardson's office. He finds the letter "He is told Richardson is down

CURRENT NOTES.

The people of Pownal, Vt., have elected three brothers, named WARNER, as their Selectmen, and the Board is now all right.

That Philadelphia man who advertises that he will buy "old iron, copper and pewter," ought to add spelter.

The James' Mill at Newburyport, Mass., which originally cost $375,000, was sold at auction on Wednesday for $100,300.

Dr. D. HAYES AGNEW has been elected Professor of Clinical and Demonstrative Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks Fast Day is an out-grown institution in Massachusetts.

A Wisconsin farmer wants a divorce on the ground that his wife can't split half the amount of wood she boasted she could before their marriage.

The Massachusetts House Committee recommend that the question whether women shall be allowed to vote be submitted to the vote of the people.

A negro policeman in Charleston, having scruples against using his club on an unruly prisoner, put down his head and butted him into insensibility.

South-Eastern Kansas now promises the largest and best wheat-crop since 1862. A larger breadth has been sown than in any former year.

Senator CASSERLY, of California, has written home a letter in favor of the Eight-hour law, in which he says that the error of its opponents is that they take a short view of a long question.

SANDY LOTT stabbed and dangerously wounded AARON FROST, at Quitman, Miss., last week. SANDY LOTT is evidently a bad lot, although he may have grit.

The Houston *Telegraph* appeals to the old unreconstructed and uncompromising true blue, fire-eating Democratic Texas editors to forget the Flesh Pots of the past, and look forward to the Canaan that is before them.

Nearly all the Pennsylvania Republican papers animadvert upon the enormous amount of special legislation by the recent Legislature, and the Pittsburg *Commercial* calls for a Constitutional convention to prevent it in future.

Although Hon. JAMES B. BECK, of Kentucky, has repeatedly declined to accept a renomination, papers in his district insist that he shall succumb to the wishes of the citizens, and return to Congress to represent them.

Buffalo papers are discussing the validity of the claim of P. O'DAY against the County of Erie. The name is suggestive, but the papers give no hint that he is at all related to that other jocund day that peeps o'er the mountain tops.

A Connecticut man has worn the same hat to church for forty years. It has been in style seven times during that period. He is a Democrat, and to-morrow he will wear a new hat—one of the results of the election.

The Central City *Register* insists that Colorado is the most favored spot in the United States, at the present time, for laboring men; that every one who desires it can there find work at fair wages.

Now that the State has been readmitted, all Texans are appealed to to come home—from Tuxpan, Brazil and Mexico, from everywhere, to come. The State, they are told, needs them, her future is bright and glorious, and with their aid she may be made great and happy.

Senator SAULSBURY is credited with the statement that the negroes of Delaware have too much sense to vote with the Democrats next Fall, and that the latter must shriek "White Man's Party" and shame thick-headed ignorant white men, if there are any such, who now vote the Republican ticket, into going with them.

A Rochester Police Justice, instead of sending to jail a man who was brought before him for begging, procured employment for him, and was rewarded by the heartfelt thanks of the man and his promise to give a good report of himself.

A Mississippi writer is discussing the "incompatibilities of timbers," asserting that certain timbers of great durability, when framed together, act upon each other so as to produce mutual destruction, and that consequently, when such have been improperly joined together, they should be immediately divorced.

It is thus that a Democratic paper in North Carolina alludes to ROBERT E. LEE: "Like all great men, Gen. LEE is a modest man and averse to show and display. When he came out on the platform of the car we could see the tears trickling down his face, and he could only say, 'I am glad to see my fellow-citizens.' That was all he said."

A New-Orleans paper reports that one of the Louisiana State Senators was given a check by the friends of a railroad measure to be cashed if he voted for the bill and the bill passed. Opponents of the bill gave him another check to be paid if he voted against the bill and the bill was lost. He voted no, but the bill was passed, and the Senator now looks upon the transaction as an unlucky stroke of business for him.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* reports that the Southern markets have been overstocked for a month past with horses and mules from Kentucky and other States, and that as a consequence, drovers in that and other markets are now losing heavily. Some, able to do so, have taken their stock back home to pasture until the next season, while others, rather than carry it back, have forced it upon the market at any price.

The New-Orleans *Times* announces that the subscription for the monument "to the greatest hero of a subdued people," "the grandest hero of the Western Hemisphere," Stonewall JACKSON, will be closed in a few days; and it predicts that in time to come "his name will serve as a talisman to arouse all who think and all who dare to an assertion of those inalienable rights for which, in all ages and in all climes, the noble have suffered and the brave have died."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 8.

By Judge Ingraham.

Chauncey *vs.* Lawrence and Fassin *vs.* Hubbard; motions denied.

By Judge Brady.

Wardlaw *vs.* Atkinson; motion granted on terms.
Murphy *vs.* Stagg; motion granted.
Stohr *vs.* Smith; motion denied.
Guion *vs.* Blackley; report confirmed.
McGinness *vs.* McGinness; motion granted—$12 50 per week alimony and $75 counsel fee.
Allerton *vs.* Belden; motion denied without costs.
Lawton *vs.* Crawford; motion denied.
Holmes *vs.* Badger; motion granted.
Aguellet *vs.* Billings; order of arrest vacated; the defendant to stipulate not to sue plaintiff for false imprisonment.
Oberlander *vs.* Spiess; motion granted.
Britton *vs.* Britton; motion denied.
Ogden *vs.* Eatman—I think this action may be continued against the executor of the defendant. The act complained of, which resulted to the damage of the plaintiff, was a wrong done to his rights and interests.
Devlin *vs.* Tomlinson; motion to amend ecree denied, &c. See opinion.
Brady *vs.* Weston; motion granted and reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barnard.

Roelker *vs.* Baack; judgment for defendant with costs.
Wehle *vs.* Jaffe; judgment for defendant with costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Ferry-boat D. S. Gregory vs. Ann Cavan; and the Steam-boat George Washington vs. Ann Cavan—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. These were libels filed by Ann Cavan to recover damages for injuries received by a collision between the two boats mentioned in the titles, while she was a passenger on the ferry-boat, on her way to New-York to attend church. The collision occurred on the North River, off the foot of Desbrosses-street, between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday morning, Sept. 16, 1866. The ferry-boat run from the foot of Montgomery-street, Jersey City, to Desbrosses-street on the New-York side, and was on her way to the slip at the latter place when the collision occurred. The *Washington* was on an excursion trip from the foot of Christopher-street down the Bay, and was at the time bound for the foot of Barclay-street, running at the rate of twelve miles an hour, on a range of about two hundred yards from the docks. The *Gregory* was crossing diagonally, bearing north-easterly, from slip to slip, at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour. The Judge at the Circuit remarks that according to the clear weight of evidence each continued her speed at the rate mentioned up to the moment of collision; and this fact of itself was held to be sufficient ground for pronouncing both vessels in fault. It was also said that the course of the vessels was persevered in by their pilots and masters, each with the purpose of driving its adversary to a change—on the part of the *Washington* to compel the *Gregory* to cross her stern, on the part of the *Gregory* to compel the *Washington* to pass her stern. The decree of the District Court was for the libelant, and both vessels were charged with the payment in equal proportions. The Circuit

C. Donohue for the libelants; Sidney Webster, Samuel Hoffman, L. P. Adams and C. Vanderpoel, for libelant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS—SPECIAL AGREEMENTS.

Charles C. Lechtoood vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.—The trial of this case, an action by a stock drover for injuries sustained on the above railroad while accompanying his stock from Buffalo to West Albany, was continued yesterday and the day before. A full statement of the facts was given in these columns at the commencement of the case. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, before leaving Buffalo, hurriedly signed a paper with the contents of which he was ignorant, but which proved to be an agreement exempting the Company from liability for any injuries he might receive on the train. The plaintiff was injured by falling into a culvert some twenty feet deep while walking along the track at night to look after his stock; the train having come to a stop on a heavy grade which it was unable to ascend, and the plaintiff having been summoned to look after his stock by one of the employes of the Company. After the evidence for the defense was all in, counsel for the defendant requested the Court to charge the jury that the act of the plaintiff in walking on the track was negligent, and that he could not recover; that the plaintiff could not recover without proof of negligence on the part of the defendant, and that there was no such proof; and that the plaintiff assumed by contract the risk of the injury he sustained. Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the agreement is not binding as being against public policy, and obtained by surprise and fraud. Also, that the case was not within it as the accident happened on the track, not on the train. Judge WOODRUFF, in an elaborate oral opinion delivered yesterday morning, held that such an agreement as that in question, exempting from liability "from whatever cause," and obtained in the manner in which that agreement was obtained, the accident moreover happening as it did, would not preclude the plaintiff from presenting his case, provided it were made out in other respects that there was little or no proof of negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and that there was sufficient proof of negligence on the part of the defendant to go to the jury.

Truman Smith, for plaintiff; S. T. Fairchild and Judge Strong, for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

LIEN FOR SUPPLIES—CREDIT.

Monroe T. Connor vs. The bark Walkyrien, her tackle, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This libel is filed to recover the sum of $962 43 for supplies furnished by the libelant to the bark *Walkyrien*, at the City of New-York, in January, 1866. The vessel was then known by the name of the *Tuleon*. The allegation of the libel is that the vessel was at the time a British vessel, and that the supplies were furnished on the credit of the vessel. The answer avers that the vessel was owned at the time by persons residing in the City of New-York, and denies that the supplies were furnished on the credit of the vessel. Passing over all questions as to the ownership, either ostensible or actual, of the vessel when the supplies were furnished, I think that the clear weight of the evidence is, that the libelant gave no credit to the vessel, and did not furnish his supplies or perform his labor on her credit at all, but gave credit solely to James C. Jewett & Co. Therefore he acquired no lien on the vessel and the libel must be dismissed, with costs.

Edwin P. Rice for the libelant; Welcome R. Beebe for the claimant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 8.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The committee appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar at the present General Term of the Supreme Court, will meet on Monday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., in the General Term Room. All applicants are required to file their papers with the Clerk of the General Term on or before Saturday, the 16th inst., by order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.
D. W. CLARKE, Clerk of the General Term.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Brennan.

The calendar of delinquent policemen was light yesterday, and of the fifteen cases tried very few were of public interest. Patrolmen O'Rourke, Deacon, Dunn and Hiner of the Twenty-first Precinct, were charged with neglect of duty in failing to detect the perpetrators of an act of malicious mischief. It appeared that during the night of the 31st of March some unknown person broke through the shutters of the store No. 596 Third-avenue, and, injecting vitriol through them, destroyed goods in the show windows valued at $250, which outrage it is supposed was committed by some members of the Early Closing Association, because the proprietor refused to close before 9 P. M. The officers, in answer to the charge against them, produced the shutter in evidence, and conclusively proved by it that the holes were so small that they could not be seen without the most scrutinizing examination. The charge against them was therefore dismissed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 8, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	
2,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62	110⅜	
1,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65	110	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108¾	
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108½	
6,000	do	108½	
20,000	do	b3 108¾	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	c 109⅛	
3,000	U.S.5-20 C., '68	109⅛	
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	
1,000	do	c 108⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅛	
10,000	do	111⅛	
10,000	do	111⅛	
130,000	Tenn. 6s, 6a, n.	53	
128,000	do	53⅛	
60,000	do	53⅜	
75,000	do	53⅛	
10,000	Tenn. 6s, a. c.	59⅛	
10,000	Va. 6s, 6a, x. c.		
	s10	70	
10,000	do	70⅛	
3,000	Mo. 6s, 6a	93	
1,000	N. Car. 6s, new		
	Jan. and July	82	
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Ba.	91½	
10,000	Ark. 7s, 1a. to L. R. & F. S. R.	75	
4,000	N. Y. 6s, 7s, R.		
	N. Y. R.	100⅛	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	
4,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	84⅜	
1,000	Cen. Pac. Gold		
	3ds, 1870	91⅞	
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st.	98	
1,000	Mor. & Ess. 1st.	103	
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st		
	Nowa div.	86½	
4,000	W. D. T., '70	91	
3,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s		94
20	Bank Commerce	134⅛	
45	do	134	
100	Metropolitan Bk.	140⅛	
50	Cent. Nat. Bank	110	
200	Canton Co.	64⅜	
100	West. Un. Tel.	22⅜	
15	do	22⅜	
20	do	22⅜	

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$600	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	106	
75,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111	
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3	110⅛	
45,000	do	110⅛	
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108⅛	
115,000	do	108⅛	
500	do	small 108⅛	
$4,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	108⅛	
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	c 109⅛	
50,000	do	b3 109⅛	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108⅜	
10,000	do	108⅜	
7,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	b3 111⅛	
50,000	do	111⅛	
2,000	do	111⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, 6a, n.	53⅛	
5,000	do	53⅜	
5,000	N. Car. 6s, 6a, n.	23⅜	
2,000	Mo. 6s, 6a	92⅛	
3,000	S. C. 6s, 6a	83⅜	
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Ba., s15	92	
35,000	Ark. 7s, 1a. to L. R. & F. S. R.	75	
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	91	
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	80⅜	
28,000	Chi. & Miss. Con. Bds.	87⅛	
2,000	do	88	
50	Adams Ex.	b. c. 61	
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	42⅜	
50	do	b. bet. cash	41⅜
50	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅛	
10	do	92⅜	
200	Harlem R. R.	142	
50	Chic. & N. W.	s30	72⅜
10	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85	
1000	T., W. & W.	67⅛	
55	Morris & Essex	91	
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93⅜	
10	do	93⅜	
200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛	
200	St. L. & I. M. R.	42	
9	D. & S. C. R.	106⅛	
100	Alt. & T. H.	39	

FRIDAY, April 8—P. M.

The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges advanced their rates this morning to 109 ℔ cent., 60 days, London, and 109¼ ℔ cent, short sight, and to f.5.21½@f.5.20 to the dollar on Paris and f.5.18¾@f.5.17½ to the dollar, at sight. The Market was firm at the advance and a fair amount of business was done for the mail steamer sailing to-morrow. The rise in Exchange stiffened the price of Gold to 112¾@¾@¾ ℔ cent., but there was no real buoyancy in the speculation, and at the close of the day the Brokers of the Gold Room complained of continued dullness. The Banking opinions in the direction of higher Gold, noticed yesterday, failed to inspire Speculation, and it is probably best that this should be so. The Spring trade has adapted itself to 111¾@112¾ ℔ cent. for Gold, and the Treasury has too large a sum of surplus gold, ready to be turned into United States 5-20s, if the condition of the market and the interest and duty of the Government should seem to call for the exchange. While there may be no desire at Washington to have Gold go lower at present, it seems quite certain that the Public Credit would not be promoted by having it go up materially. Even on the resumption of active Gold Exports, it would be better to spare the Gold, now useless in the Treasury, freely to settle Foreign credits, and at the same time to redeem United States 5-20s, than to have the premium advanced to 120 ℔ cent. again, after having fallen under the very weight of supply, and of our improved Treasury finances, to 110 ℔ cent.

The Public Funds on the Stock Exchange showed a moderate improvement in the tone of the market, at an advance of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. on the late figures of yesterday. The Southern State Bonds were again active on new Tennessees, and steady on other descriptions. The Railways were somewhat neglected on Lake Shore Stock, on the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature directing an inquiry into observance of the contract of 1854 between that Commonwealth and the Cleveland and Erie section of the now consolidated line. This proceeding, we imagine, will not amount to much, or at all events, its measure must soon be taken by a searching investigation, for which, we hear, the Company are fully prepared. The movement in Reading was strong; in Northwest, Rock Island and New-York Central, steady, and in St. Paul weak, on the rumor that the old Racine and Mississippi line (Western Union Road, as now called) is to be taken for 40,000 new shares of the Common Stock of the St. Paul Company. As a whole, the Railway speculation is dull; the *Bullish* interest holding on to all they are now carrying, and the *Bearish* interest seemingly unwilling to sell freely against the chances of a rise in place of a fall later in the season. New-Jersey Central, among the Roads nearest home, is firm at the advance of 1 ℔ cent. yesterday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105½	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¼	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	109¼	112⅝
American Gold Coin	112⅜	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¼	53¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅛	92½
N. Y. C. and H. Debt. Certificates	89⅛	89⅜
Reading Railroad	98⅛	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅛	116½
North-western Common	73¼	73
North-western Preferred	84⅜	84½
Pacific Mail Company	36⅝	36⅝
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	73¼
St. Paul Common	60	59¼
Lake Shore	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	25	25¼
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅜	29¼
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 8.

General balance yesterday	$83,258,545 79
Gold receipts	492,168 89
Gold payments	96,202 76
Gold balance	80,100,994 85
Currency receipts	102,775 45
Currency payments	1,147,236 53
Currency balance	2,462,639 43
General balance	83,944,532 53
Customs	419,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	112¾	5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	106⅛
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	106	5-20 reg., 1867	108¼
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	108	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	10-40 reg	105¼
5-20 reg., 1865	106	10-40 coup	106¼
5-20 coup., 1865	110	6s currency	111¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup	59	Ohio 6 ℔ ct., '81	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	53¼	Ohio 6 ℔ ct., '86	103½
Virginia 6s, ex coupon	70	Illinois Can. 8s, '69	100
Virginia 6s, new bonds	69	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s, old bonds	88	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bonds	93	Illinois war loan	100
North Carolina 6s	46½	Mich. 6 ℔ ct., '73	96
N. Carolina 6s, new b	21	Mich. 6 ℔ ct., '75	95
South Carolina 6s	67	Mich. 6 ℔ ct., '83	95
S. Car. 6s, pl. & Oct.	61½	Mich. 7 ℔ ct. bonds	98
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo	88	Mich. 7 ℔ ct. war loan	101
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109⅛
Louisiana, new bds	71⅛	N. Y. coupon B'ty Ln	109⅛
Louisiana 6s, new Char	70	N. Y. 6s, Cap'l L., '70	100
Louisiana 8s, lev. ba	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.R.	74⅞	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105
Ohio 6 ℔ ct., '75	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛	Gt. W. 2d, '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	80	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
Erie 1st, Extended	99⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	94	N. J. Central 2d	102
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	87⅛	N. J. Cen., New Bds.	98
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	86	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104⅜
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	82	P., F. W. & C. 2d	97¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	90	P., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	94
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '72	120	Cleve. & Pitts. M.	94
C., R. & Q. 8 ℔ ct., '82	112	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	76
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct., 2d	97	Chic. & Alt. Income	88
M. S. & N. I. R. F., 7 ℔ c.	101⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	86¼
Cen. Pac. Bonds	91⅜	Penn. R. Bonds	90
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84⅝	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	87⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '70	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	83⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, M. &	86
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	30	Mil. & St. P. 2d	82
Chic. & N. W. & S.	92	Marietta & Cin. 1st	90
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	87	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	80¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Bost., H. & E. Gnar.	92
Consol. 7 ℔ ct., Conv.	94⅛	Bost., H. & E. 1st	93
Chic. & W. 1st, Ex.	93	Tol., Peo. & W., D. 3d	53
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	78	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Gt. W. 1st, '88	101		

And the following for the City Bank Miscellaneous shares:

New-York	139	Commonwealth	114
Manhattan	142	Import's and Trad's	146
Merchants'	124	Park	165
Mechanics'	139	Manuf's and Merch's	100
Union	124	Central National	109¾
America	146	Fourth National	105
Phenix	215	Ninth National	110¾
Phenix	107	Oriental	150
Tradesmen's	152	Gold Exchange	45
National	115	Bankers' & Brokers' A.	110
Merchants' Exch'nge	100	Dela. & Hudson Canal	117
Seventh Ward	109	Cumberland Coal Pf.	31
State of New-York	108	American Coal	36
Commerce	124	Canton Co., Baltimore	64¾
Mech's B'nk'g Ass'n	123	Western Union Tel.	22¾
Mercantile	120	Quicksilver Mining	9¾
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	4¾
Chatham	170	Mariposa Preferred	12¾
Hanover	108	Mariposa Trustee Cert.	42¾
Irving	116	Boston Water Power	16¾
Metropolitan	140	Adams Express	61
Citizens'	105	Wells-Fargo Express	91
Grocers'	117	United States Ex.	42¾
Nassau	107	Merchants' Union Ex.	8
Shoe and Leather	108	Pacific Mail	36¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100⅜	100¾
City 6s, New	102¼	102⅜
Camden and Amboy	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	116	116½
Reading	98⅝	98¾
Lehigh Valley	54⅞	55
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅝	28¾
Northern Central	46	47⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	89¾

The Arkansas State 7 ℔ cent. thirty-year Bonds, interest payable in New-York, were introduced at the Stock Exchange Board yesterday, and sales were made today at 75 ℔ cent. The present issue was made to and in aid of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Road, an extension of the Memphis and Little Rock Road, and in addition to the public faith of the State, the Bonds are secured by certain very stringent conditions made with the Railway in aid of which they are issued. The credit of Arkansas, Ante-War, was under a cloud, not of repudiation, but of absolute inability to pay the old debt of 1837-38, incurred for banking purposes. Under the new order of things, and with a lien upon Railway property to secure the Bonds, there is no good reason why the public faith of the reconstructed and regenerated State should not be confided in, where the guarantees of caution and security are pledged to its observance.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Gold Exchange Bank, held April 7, 1870, Mr. JACOB RUSSELL was elected President, vice CHARLES H. HARNEY resigned, and Mr. H. C. ROGERS appointed Cashier and W. S. MATHEWS Assistant Cashier.

The following shows the earnings of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the

Fourth week of March, 1870	$83,117 55
Fourth week of March, 1869	75,575 00
Increase	$19,942 55
Total earnings month March, 1870	$294,874 86
Total earnings month March, 1869	294,302 36
Increase	$572 30

The bonds, noticed yesterday, of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Road, as on sale by Messrs. J. A. UNDERWOOD & Co., No. 18 Exchange-place, are also on sale by Messrs. CALDWELL & Co., No. 27 Wall-street.

The week's Imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,018,978 amount marketed, $2,076,756.

The following important notice has been issued to the stockholders of the Albany and Susquehanna Road, recently leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD }
OFFICE, ALBANY, April 5, 1870. }

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their offices this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 18th April next at 3 P. M.

Resolved, That the transfer-books be reopened on 25th April next, at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New-York, which institution is appointed Transfer Agent of this Company, in lieu of the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, heretofore appointed by this Board (to act until the 18th April next), at which office and after that date, all transfers of the stock of this Company on and after that date, shall be made, and the certificates thereof issued. The existing registry of the Company shall be ascertained and reported to the Company's Transfer Agent the 25th of April next, and the transfer of the stock of the Company on hand at the time of the lease of this road to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and remaining after payment of all outstanding indebtedness, shall be ratably divided among the stockholders of record, on the closing of the transfer-books, April 18, 1870.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause these resolutions to be advertised in two daily papers of Albany and New-York, and to mail a copy thereof to each shareholder.

Attest: W. L. M. PHELPS, Secretary.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both for freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Tar, bbls	600
Cotton, bales	2,378	Resin, bbls	2,280
Dried Fruit, pks	50	Petroleum, ref., bbls	867
Eggs, bbls	707	Pork, pks	63
Flour, bbls	7,797	Beef, pks	92
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Cut-meats, pks	219
Corn, bushels	13,020	Grease, pks	50
Oats, bushels	4,513	Stearine, pks	54
Malt, bushels	2,300	Butter, pks	1,177
Grass-seed, bushels	2,420	Cheese, bxs	672
Flaxseed, bushels	1,000	Lime, casks	228
Beans, bushels	195	Molasses, hhds	100
Peas, bushels	7,550	Starch, bxs	450
Hops, bales	163	Tobacco, hhds	13
Hides, No	1,927	Tobacco, bxs & cases	828
Hides, lbs	240	Whisky, bbls	807
Leather, sides	2,222		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Hudson*, for Liverpool—31 bales Cotton, 1,252 bbls. Flour, 94 bbls. Tobacco, 235 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 50 bbls. Beef, 30,415 bush. Wheat, 79 boxes Bacon, 4 bales Hogs Hair, 1,400 bales Staves, 50 bbls. Pork, 2 cases Dry Goods, 9 cases Forks, 1 case Handles.

By the bark *Iron Queen*, for Liverpool—80 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 200 bbls. Petroleum Tar, 464 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 838 bbls. Petroleum Residuum.

By the steamer *Camilla*, for London—25 cases Sewing Machines, 64 cases Mowing Machines, 5,992 bushels Wheat, 655 bales Hops, 210 boxes Cheese, 500 tierces Beef, 186 bbls. Pork, 1 case Books, 1 case Clothing, 1 cask Ivory Scraps, 52 boxes Hams, 6 boxes Jowls, 25 tierces Lard.

By the bark *Marianna III.*, for Lisbon—100 boxes Extract Logwood, 50 boxes Extract Fustic, 1 case Cotton Gin, 8 cases Drugs, 1 case Books, 2,468 bbls. Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue inactive and irregular, within a range of from $6 25 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been very moderately inquired for since our last, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 87½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 15; Men's and Kip Brogans, 65c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Splits and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' Congress, $1 50@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant. MATINEE at 1 o'clock—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Ringgold, and Miss Henriques, Miss Meetayer and Mrs. Phillips.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
NOU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JONATHAN BRADFORD and THE BLUE DWARF. MATINEE at 2 o'clock—THE GOLD HUNTERS.

TAMMANY.
14th-st.
PROF. RISLEY'S COMBINATION OF ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Carlotta Patti, and Messrs. Theo. Kitter and Hermanns.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

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Address,
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In a communication to a Liverpool shipping journal Mr. INMAN, of the Steamship Company, advances the theory that the *City of Boston* was not lost in a gale, but probably encountered an iceberg within a few days after leaving Halifax and sank. Underwriters ask twenty guineas premium for risks on the *City of Brussels*, but the belief is entertained that she is safe, as she was well supplied with canvas....A committee has been appointed to investigate the sale of promotions in the British Army....The House of Lords adjourned yesterday to the 28th inst....The *plebiscitum* in France, it is predicted, will be ordered early in May. A riot occurred yesterday among the iron-workers of Fourchambault, near Nevers. The troops are kept within their barracks. Among the reports which affected the Bourse on Thursday was one that the Emperor had had a long fainting fit, from which he recovered after several hours of rest....The North German Parliament has adjourned. Mr. BANCROFT entertained the Chinese Embassy at a banquet in Berlin. The Embassy will go to Brussels to negotiate a treaty with the Belgian Government....The Duc DE MONTPENSIER was examined yesterday in Madrid in relation to the recent duel. He is under arrest at his house, and will be tried on a civil process.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday adjourned immediately after the expiration of the morning hour, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Gen. THOMAS. During the hour the question of committing to a Joint Committee the treaty-making power with the Indians, was discussed, but no vote was taken on the subject. The Diplomatic Deficiency bill, passed by the House the day before, was passed.

In the House a bill was introduced providing that future Congresses shall consist of 275 members, and of such additional members as newly admitted States may be entitled to under an apportionment on that basis. Mr. HENRY W. BARRY, member elect from the Third Mississippi District, was admitted to his seat and sworn in. After the transaction of some further routine business the debate on the tariff by sections was continued, and occupied the remainder of the session. No particular changes were made in the clauses discussed, and at 5¼ P. M. the House adjourned until to-day.

GENERAL.

Both branches of the Legislature held evening sessions last night. In the Senate the Arcade and Pneumatic Railway bills were made the special order for next Tuesday. In the Assembly an unsuccessful attempt was made to make the bill abolishing the office of Canal Auditor a special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. MUMFORD were murdered on the night of the 5th inst., near Colona, Ill., by two men who had ascertained that Mr. MUMFORD had just received $1,600 for his farm. The murderers secured the money and escaped.

A company of cavalry under the command of Major GORDON has been sent from Fort Bridger to South Pass City, Wyoming Territory, near the scene of the recent murders by Indians.

GEORGE HUBERWELL, a convict serving a life term of imprisonment in the Massachusetts State Prison, has been pardoned after twenty-two years' imprisonment. He is fifty-nine years of age.

The first boat of the season arrived at Cleveland yesterday from Detroit. There is still considerable ice off Cleveland.

The Savings and Loan Association Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, was robbed yesterday of $30,000 in money, by two men, one of whom engaged the attention of the Cashier while the other went to the vault. They were captured soon afterward and the money recovered.

The Republican State Convention met on the 7th inst. in Portland.

The Governor of British Columbia has determined to appoint a commission of three to convey the terms on which they will confederate with Canada.

In the Canadian House of Commons, Sir F. HINCKS stated that the revenue for the year was $14,485,139, and the expenditures $13,973,408. Changes have been made in the tariff which are designed to increase the revenue $1,100,000.

Dr. THOMAS C. DUVANT, of New-Orleans, has presented to the Albany Medical College an endowment of $15,000.

A meeting largely representing the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts was held in Boston yesterday in opposition to the passage of the Ten-hour law now pending before the Legislature. JOEL HAYDEN, of Haydenville, presided.

The demonstration of our colored citizens yesterday, in commemoration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, was an imposing affair. The procession was a large one, and at the evening meeting at the Cooper Institute an overflowing audience listened to speeches by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Mr. Garnett, Chas. S. Spencer, and others.

The trial of DANIEL MCFARLAND for the murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The case was opened for the defense by Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, after which testimony was introduced to show hereditary insanity in defendant's family, and letters showing provocation for the deed. The Court adjourned to Monday morning.

Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, of the *Tribune*, has issued a card denying a report in some of the evening papers that during the recess in the McFarland trial, yesterday, he talked for some time with Mr. MCFARLAND, holding him constantly by the hand.

Mr. EDMOND BLANKMAN, counsel for BENONA HOWARD, charged with having counterfeit one-cent revenue stamps in his possession for the purpose of defrauding the Government, made an address before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, urging the discharge of the accused on the ground that the evidence failed to establish the charge. The Commissioner reserves his decision.

The delegates to the Labor Reform Party General Committee, of which Mr. JAMES CONNOLLY is President, assembled at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, last evening. Favorable reports were received from several of the district organizations.

Protection as a Pretext for Monopoly.

There was a time when protection to American industry, by means of high tariffs on all foreign competitive goods, was a vital political issue in this country, and when its earnest advocacy by the old Whig leaders was practical statesmanship;—but that was long ago, when the country was in a very different situation from that in which it now finds itself. Then our manufactures were undeveloped and feeble, our country was sparsely settled, we were without capital or skilled labor, we had no public debt requiring heavy taxation, and in almost every essential particular we were unprepared and unable to compete with the world on equal terms. Direct legislative protection was then absolutely essential to our industrial development, as well as to save us from the social degradation involved in sharp competitions with the labor of Europe. The cogent arguments which were used then in favor of the principle, and which were finally successful over the steady opposition of the South, are familiar to all; but we feel assured that the great majority of those who were then the devoted followers of WEBSTER and CLAY on that issue, are now convinced that those arguments are not applicable to our present necessities.

Other circumstances have intervened, a new policy has been developed and a financial necessity has arisen which materially changes the situation. We have just emerged from a great war which, while it stimulated Northern manufacturing industry, impoverished the cotton producers, and resulted in a necessary scale of taxation which now bears heavily on all consumers, but especially upon the grain-producers of the West. The South has been reinforced by the West, and the two are destined ultimately to dictate the impost policy of the country. For a time—it may be for ten or fifteen years, but not longer—both sections will be held in check by the absolute financial requirements of our national debt. Meanwhile not only those sections but the whole country will insist upon such a distribution of duties as will bear most equally upon all sections and classes alike. The abstract high tariff principle will not be quietly accepted save only to that extent which may be involved in the requirements of the Treasury. In other words, protection as a pretext for monopoly will not be tolerated.

Nothing seems more positively assured than this fact, and it is strange that any prominent Republican statesman, even though he come from New-England, should fail to recognize it. We were surprised to find so prominent and influential a Republican as Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, advocating this high tariff theory, as he did in Thursday's debate on the tariff, with regard to spool thread, It may have been a natural impulse upon his part to seek to protect the special interests of his constituents in opposition to those of the rest of the country, as well as to the declared principles of the Republican Party in the matter of tariff reform, but it was impolitic to say the least. Whoever occupies the exalted position which seems to be conceded to Mr. DAWES, and which is within his reach if he chooses to take it, ought to recognize only a broad national policy, and be able to rise above all sectional selfishness.

So prominent a Republican cannot afford to take a sectional position, or to become the champion of any special interest, any more than the Republican Party. He certainly would not ask the party to openly avow a policy of protecting Massachusetts cotton-spinners at the expense of the consumers all over the United States. As a representative man he should seek to be national and consistent in all things, and to sink the representative in the statesman.

Honor to Whom Honor.

A certain obscure and moribund coterie of ex-agitators in a neighboring State will be disgusted, no doubt, at Mr. LLOYD GARRISON'S late letter. The Union League Club held a special meeting on Thursday night, to rejoice over the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; and one of the chief features of this meeting was a letter from the veteran WM. LLOYD GARRISON. "Though identified with no political association," says this famous champion of freedom, "I deem it simple justice to say that whatever has been done, by political action and legislative enactment, to secure this glorious triumph, has been done *exclusively* by the Republican Party, and by the Loyal Leaguers co-operating with it." That is precisely what most people think, though it is creditable for Mr. GARRISON to award the sole merit to an organization whose fortunes he has not shared. But what about the Phillips faction? What about the *Anti-Slavery Standard*? What about the knot of tea-drinking zealots, who, under the defunct name of the "Anti-Slavery Society," persistently meet every May in Boston, and, finding no other "anti-slavery" topic to discuss, fall to abusing GRANT, Congress and the Republican Party? Is Mr. GARRISON going to leave them out in the cold? Has he no crumb of consolation for them? On the contrary, besides ignoring completely their late herculean efforts, Mr. GARRISON even exasperates them by declaring that "President GRANT is deserving of high praise for the support he has given to the claims of a long oppressed but now redeemed people."

The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment is indeed due to the resolute and enthusiastic efforts of the Republican Party—or, let us say, rather, of that party as the political standard-bearer of the American people. It is one of the proudest honors the party can claim, and it deserves to enjoy it. Wherever the Democracy has been in power, the amendment has been fought; and as it is a bright jewel in the crown of the Republican Party, so it is a conspicuous and memorable triumph for Gen. GRANT that under his administration the great amendment has been carried. Mr. GARRISON draws a distinction between the "moral struggle" which preceded the war and the "patriotic duty" which followed it. The former struggle, he says, "virtually ended when the first rebel gun was fired at Fort Sumter;" but Mr. WILSON'S speech here supplements the argument by declaring that it was "only in the light of battle-fields" that we could see just where the path of national duty led. At all events, the former justly declares that "at last we all stand upon the high plane of universal liberty and equality before the law, so far as complexional distinctions are concerned," with "not a yoke to be broken," while the "result of all this cannot fail to be unexampled peace and prosperity." The time will soon come when the Fifteenth Amendment will be pointed at with patriotic pride by all Americans, of all parties; and the honor of its passage must go, in history, where the honor is due.

The Murderer's End.

There was no objection to the farce which the murderer REYNOLDS kept up, so long as it was quite certain that it would end in tragedy. For once, though not without some difficulty, the power of the law has been manifested in its most striking and terrible form. We are quite aware that we have done our part toward bringing about this consummation. The circumstances attending the murder were so unusually distressing and horrible, the assassin was so utterly without provocation or excuse, that we believed it to be our duty to the public to demand a quick trial for REYNOLDS, and afterward a certain execution of his sentence. We repeated that demand again and again, and brought to naught the devices employed to justify the prisoner's boast, that "hanging for murder was played out in New-York." We had fallen upon an epoch of wholesale murder, and one example at least was necessary to check the epidemic. The fate of REYNOLDS will not be thrown away on the criminal classes.

There are two or three points in connection with this case which we ask the public to consider, because they have a very wide significance and help to explain many apparent mysteries in the administration of the criminal law. In the first place, our readers must have noticed the difficulty with which this monster REYNOLDS was brought to justice. And yet he had no friends until he killed an inoffensive man. Then, for reasons which ought to be obvious to every one, he found a lawyer to take up his cause with the greatest industry, and a doctor to testify that something or other was the matter with his head. These efforts seemed likely at one time to defeat justice. At the last moment another chance was given to REYNOLDS by Gov. HOFFMAN—most unwisely, as we maintain. Competent medical men were examined on the trial and deposed that REYNOLDS must be deemed fully accountable for his actions. This ought to have been quite sufficient for the authorities. The Governor might have consulted the Judge who tried the assassin, but he virtually allowed the prisoner a chance of escape when he authorized two doctors to make a fresh examination. Fortunately these doctors were able and conscientious men, and they confirmed the opinion of their medical brethren as given on the trial. There was never any doubt that REYNOLDS simulated indifference and ignorance as part of his programme. The prison officials are well aware that although he was a most degraded wretch in his behavior, he was not an idiot. "I really don't know anything about it," was his constant cry when he was asked about the murder or his sentence, but all the while he was speculating with deep cunning on the best means of acting up to the character which his "friends" had taken the trouble to invent for him.

The loopholes of escape for a murderer are now so innumerable that it is almost a wonder the law is ever vindicated. If a friendless man like REYNOLDS can so nearly escape the gallows, how can we be surprised that assassins who possess "political influence" always contrive to evade their doom? How can we wonder that JACKSON has not even yet been brought to trial—a fact which is in itself a monstrous scandal—and that REAL is allowed to laugh at his sentence, and live almost according to his inclinations? Every now and then an attempt is made to win sympathy for REAL by the statement that he is "dying fast." Once when a Pope was to be elected, a Cardinal attended the Council in an apparently expiring condition. "Let us elect him," said the others, "for he cannot stand in our way long." The thing was done, but from that moment the Cardinal threw off his feigned sickness, and astonished everybody by the vigor of his health. We may be pretty sure that something of the same kind would happen if REAL were only set free. But now that REYNOLDS has expiated his crime, are the other murderers to gloat over their own security? Hanging was the only punishment REYNOLDS feared. He made light of everything else. It is a deterrent punishment, and one reason why we have so many murders among us is that it is so very seldom carried out. Let us now have JACKSON tried and REAL'S fate finally decided, and the probability is that not another murder will be committed in New-York the rest of the year.

Constitutional Government in France.

One of the declarations by the framers of the *Senatus Consultum* of August last, was that the generation of 1869 could improve upon that of 1852, should the work be undertaken. The Constitution of 1852 was a curious union of absolutism with Democracy, inasmuch as while by its means NAPOLEON appealed to the popular vote for sanction of his undivided power, the principle was insisted upon that he remained but the servant of the people. The care which he always took to style himself not Emperor of France but of the French people, was in strict accordance with this idea, and the severest measures of repression which he felt himself compelled to adopt were used in the name of his constituents. It is this double attribute of irresponsibility and obligation to respect the national will which has rendered him open to the taunts of the irreconcilables. They accused him not only of wielding an odious despotism, but at the same time resorting to invocations to liberty which were in the last degree treacherous and base. Looking back over the last eighteen years, it is easy to conjecture that it is they who are chiefly responsible for the long postponement of national reforms.

The Emperor has been regarded by many close observers of his history as in theory a republican. His earliest sympathies were with the struggles for freedom, by which Italy and other continental peoples were agitated. In founding an empire upon universal suffrage he proved that his opinions had not changed, while in his exercise of imperial authority he recognized that order first and liberty afterward was the proper sequence of French reconstruction. Men who were revolutionists by nature refused to allow the truth of this theory. But the people have, by a long experience, at length become convinced that he was right, and, moreover, that he has been consistent throughout. When the times were ripe for yielding to the people's representatives constitutional powers, he conceded what was sought, or rather anticipated what was sought. A constitutional *régime* had been created. The party of order had become the popular party.

The new *Senatus Consultum* is a further and last step toward the complete realization of a Government reasonably popular and constitutional. The "crisis" which was feared was the open hostility between a portion of the Ministry and the Corps Legislatif, arising out of the desire of the latter to discuss the *Consultum*. The danger appears to have passed over, and both that body and the Senate will have the new measure before them. The Emperor further desired to submit the new order of things to the people—that it should, in fact, take the shape of a *plebiscitum*; and this, too, will, there seems no reason to doubt, be effected. What *rôle* the irreconcilables can assume after all these intentions have been realized, it is difficult to foresee.

Land Grants in Congress.

In the indignation which it seems fashionable to manifest against the abuses of the land-grant system, let us not forget or underestimate the manifold benefits of which that system is the source. It has been abused, unquestionably. Valuable privileges have been acquired for speculative purposes only. Large bodies of land have been made unavailable for immediate settlement, while the enterprises they were intended to promote are extant solely on paper. There are other instances in which the aid extended by the Government has greatly exceeded the amount required to secure the construction of railroads. And possibly, there are others in which the companies, having built their roads with the proceeds of bonds based upon land-grants, now hold the lands for sale at what are by comparison excessive rates. All this may be conceded, and still the case in behalf of the system on which land-grants have been sanctioned remains substantially untouched.

The fact is indisputable that the appropriation of large portions of the public domain for the encouragement of railroads has resulted in the vast iron network which is one of the marvels of the West. Thousands of miles of railroad have been constructed, which, but for Government grants, had been impossible; and thousands of miles are now in progress with land-grants as the foundation of their financial operations. The effect upon the newer States and Territories is prodigious. Their settlement is greatly facilitated and hastened. The development of their resources proceeds at a pace that has no parallel. The value of their products and the comfort of their people are enhanced. And the Government is amply repaid for its bounty by the marketable value which is imparted to adjacent portions of the unsold domain, and by the addition which the rapid growth of States makes to the revenue. Thus, what at the outset seemed to be inexcusable prodigality is shown by events to have been the highest wisdom. The gain to the country far exceeds its loss.

Instead of making war upon the system, then, and rejecting all applications for fresh or further grants, it would seem to be the duty of Congress to discriminate between applicants, and to surround new grants with the guarantees against abuse which experience has shown to be feasible and necessary. There are railroad projects of great national importance, which must remain in abeyance unless Congress extend them moderate assistance.

The Income Tax.

If any additional proof were needed of the abiding self-sacrificing patriotism of the people, or of their patient submission to every necessary requirement of the Government, it could be found in the general cheerfulness with which they submit to taxation. So long as they regard any tax to be reasonable and proper there is little complaint, but the moment it appears unjust or oppressive then there is scarcely any limit to the general denunciation. The income tax affords a notable illustration of this. At first it was submitted to as a necessary expedient. We had fortunately had but little experience in taxation and were willing to try every reasonable experiment. We soon discovered that the income tax was not only exceedingly disagreeable, but inquisitorial, and liable to be made the pretext of much official abuse. It become exceedingly unpopular, and we believe that today the great majority of the people desire its absolute repeal, simply because it has been administered so unwisely, and not on principle. The most earnest opponents of the tax declare that it is not so much the amounts they are required to pay as it is the unpleasantness involved. They would prefer to pay the tax in some other form.

We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that a moderate tax on incomes, properly laid and collected, was the fairest way to reach a certain class, and equalize an inevitable burden; but the offensive action of minor officials has stirred up a feeling which cannot be resisted, and developed an unreasoning popular impulse which demands that it be swept away altogether. Even Mr. DELANO'S veto upon the future publication of returns, or the reasonable proposition which has been made in Congress to reduce the tax to three per cent. and increase the exemption, does not seem to conciliate the opponents of the tax.

We notice that Senators SUMNER and CONKLING are quite pronounced in their denunciations of the tax on incomes. The former thinks it is not a proper peace tax, although it might be justified by the financial requirements of war, and that it ought not to be continued; the latter declares that though equitable in theory it is demoralizing in practice, and that after the present year it should be permitted to expire. To neutralize opposition of this character, it is essential that the tax itself be reduced and adjusted, and that its administration be hereafter freed from features which have done much to render it odious.

The last solemn rites of funeral honor were yesterday paid, at Troy, to the memory of one of the greatest of American soldiers. And there, as elsewhere and everywhere, what was chiefly noticeable was the way in which the popular feeling overpassed all official barriers, and dwarfed the formal ceremonies by its exhibition of general grief. THOMAS, indeed, who was an idol of the army, was also a favorite of the people. His very sturdiness, standing as he did "four-square to all the winds that blew," his honor, which would never let him "sell the truth to serve the hour," his modesty, which now makes all men trumpet-tongued to praise him—these personal traits, added to his great soldierly skill, his loyalty against all temptations, his choice of country over State, and his exalted career of usefulness and honor, render the public grief at his loss at once profound and universal. His valor and his counsel are gone, but he leaves forever to the army his example.

Today is the memorable Ninth of April, the anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox Court-house. With the lapse of time, it becomes more and more evident that this day will be adopted by universal consent, and at length, very probably, by formal announcement and official sanction, as the date of the downfall of the rebellion. Five years ago, it seemed doubtful what day ought to be settled on as the fixed epoch for this purpose. There were Confederate armies in the field after the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia—there was JOHNSTON'S Army, which surrendered toward the end of April at Greensboro'; in May occurred the surrender of TAYLOR at Mobile; and, still later, that of KIRBY SMITH and MAGRUDER across the Mississippi; there were skirmishes and even battles after the 9th of April, 1865. Nevertheless, LEE'S surrender was substantially the downfall of the rebellion; thereupon the whole fabric tumbled like a building with the foundation gone. We may conclude, therefore, that, with the lapse of time, the popular memory will fix on this famous day as the true date for the celebration of the end of the great civil war.

A bill is pending in Congress making an appropriation of $20,000 to rebuild the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Charleston, which was destroyed by the shot and shells of the Union army during the war. There is no question of the unqualified merit of the charity which it is proposed to aid, or of the exalted claims of the sisterhood having it in charge; the only point is one of principle. If the bill should pass, we have reason to anticipate that hundreds of similar appropriations would be asked at the next session for institutions having similar claims upon the national Treasury, as well as upon the sympathies of Congress and the people. Millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed at the South by our armies which belonged to charitable and public uses, but it is hardly to be

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Among the very "affecting" incidents in connection with the execution yesterday was the parting between REAL and REYNOLDS. "I hope to meet you in Heaven," said REYNOLDS to REAL. "The meeting will be a joyful one," replied REAL. Then, then, everybody seems to be prepared. Is it not a pity to balk the wishes of so pious and holy a man as REAL, pining as he is for translation?

The Society of the Army of the Potomac meets today at Philadelphia under very happy auspices. It is the anniversary of their proudest triumph—of the death-blow dealt by their own hands to the rebellion; and both the season and the reminiscences of the day will therefore be more favorable than those of the previous meeting. Now, also, that a vast part of the preliminary work of organization is over, there will be full opportunity for friendly greeting and the meeting of old comrades to recall the glorious days of bivouac and battle, whose memory will ever be sacred. The Army of the Potomac was was even more illustrious in constancy than in heroic valor. Its fitting epithet is that of the famous Greek—the "much-enduring." It was faithful alike in storm and sunshine. It struck the earliest blows at the rebellion, and it gave it the *coup de grace*. To have honorably served in this army is in itself a patent of nobility.

It appears that Mr. INMAN, of the Inman line, has published a statement in which he abandons all hope for the *City of Boston*. The public came to the conclusion that she was lost at least a fortnight ago. It is seventy-three days this morning since the *City of Boston* sailed, and it is all but impossible for a first-class steamer to be out so long and yet not arrive safely at last. That not a soul has escaped must be taken as confirmatory of the surmise that the unfortunate steamer was sunk in collision with an iceberg. Mr. INMAN thinks she must have met with this misfortune when only two or three days out from Halifax. Imagination cannot depict the horror of such a disaster, and it would be useless to attempt to offer the survivors of those on board any consolation. But the hard and cruel fate of the lost will long be remembered with deep sympathy by all classes of men in all parts of the world.

"JACK REYNOLDS," the day before his execution, is reported to have said to his counselor, Mr. HOWE, that he had "been drinking about five weeks" before killing TOWNSEND, "and," he added, "I wish all the liquor was out of the world." On the same day, Senator GENET, in opposing, at Albany, Mr. MURPHY'S amendment to the Excise law which operated to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday, announced that he was "in favor of allowing the sale of any kind of liquor or lager-beer at any time of day or night." The utterances of the Senatorial champion of the Young Democracy and of the condemned criminal must have been made about the same time; and we leave our temperance friends to "put this and that together," and to point the palpable moral.

People in this country who object to ladies acting as medical practitioners will learn with a shudder that Miss ELIZABETH GARRETT has been appointed one of the visiting physicians of of the East London Children's Hospital, England. On the other hand, people who are not the victims of obsolete prejudices will be glad to hear that a sphere in which women can be so useful—that of "doctoring" as well as nursing children—has been fairly opened in the metropolis of Great Britain.

Mr. CULLOM struck a note to which the people will give a hearty response, when he moved to change the rules as to the morning hour with a view to expedite business in the House of Representatives. It certainly is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished," that both Houses shall accomplish the necessary work of legislation now in hand with greater celerity than has hitherto attended their labors. At the rate of progress since the session began, they will not get through before Midsummer, even if then. Much of the legislation most urgently demanded by the people, is pressingly important with reference to the business of the present year. If not settled by the first of May it might almost as well be postponed till next year. Especially is this the case with reference to the Tariff and Tax bills, the Currency and Funding bills, and financial legislation generally. We suggest that Congress give their exclusive attention to these matters until they are disposed of, and that afterward it indulge in buncombe speeches to the top of its bent. We do not doubt that the people would compromise for an all Summer session, if Congress would only perfect the necessary legislation within the next thirty days.

There seems to be a secret and persistent hostility to the new Congressional Printer, Mr. A. M. CLAPP, which we are unable to explain upon any other hypothesis than personal enmity based on disappointment. We notice that the recent investigation of alleged malfeasance in that Department has been had, and that it is given out that Mr. CLAPP will be exonerated. We trust that this will quiet Mr. CLAPP'S enemies, for a time, at least, and give him and Congress an interval of peace.

Musical.

PATTI CONCERTS.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music Thursday evening, Miss PATTI and her associates were welcomed by a large and appreciative audience. The prima donna was received on her several appearances with genuine enthusiasm, and each of her solos was loudly encored. The violin solo on themes from "Martha," by Señor SASARTE, excited a genuine furor—the player being twice recalled. At the concert at Steinway Hall last night all the artists had their wonted success. Miss PATTI sang "The Nightingale," by MUZIO and BENEDICT'S "Carnival of Venice." Signor P. FERRANTI, an esteemed buffo-singer, has been added to the company. All its members are to be heard in a special matinée at Steinway Hall this day.

Personal.

Senators Spencer and Harris are at the Everett House. Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, is at the Irving House. Senators Trumbull, Warren and Thayer, Congressmen Logan, Washburn, Stokes and Sloeum, Gen. Upton and Hon. Nath. Paige are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. E. G. Birdsall, of Norwich; Hon. H. H. Houston of Philadelphia; Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany; Hon. J.M. McCullough, of Pittsburg, and Hon. S. B. Kingston of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Paymaster Carpenter of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House. J. B. Weaver of Newport, is at the St. James Hotel. Judge J. J. Martin of Washington, and Hon. James Wagner of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. W. R. Anger, Esq., of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill Special Interests Dominant—A Witness That Will not Speak to be Heard With—The Standing Bill—Restoration of Foreign Ships—Hopes of the Engineers Decimated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The action of the House on the tariff today fully discloses the fact that unless public sentiment makes itself immediately and strongly felt, there will be no such thing as a relief from taxation or a reform in the tariff. The House seems to be almost completely in the possession of special interests, and they "log-roll" each other's schemes through with ease and facility. Mr. ALLISON assailed this tendency today in a warning speech, declaring that if the Republican Party took this responsibility in the House it would be defeated before the people. The truth is that the bill now under discussion is so ingeniously framed in the interests of high protection, that none but experts can understand it, and the lack of information on the subject prevents otherwise earnest men from assailing it. Today the chief work was an increase of the tariff on cotton goods. In the first place cotton shirts and drawers and other articles, including hosiery were advanced five cents per pound over the present duty. Then Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, who has a corset manufactory in his district, got the extravagant duty of $3 per dozen imposed upon that article, not now taxed at all, whereupon the manufacturer in question invited some friends out to have some champagne on the strength of it. Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, made an eloquent speech in favor of a Chinese wall around this country. Then laces made from cotton or linen thread were reached. These were styled articles of luxury, and the tariff was put up from thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, as now, to forty per cent. Lace shawls and other lace needlework were increased from thirty to thirty-five per cent., as now, to forty-five per cent. ad valorem. To Gen. BUTLER belongs the credit of having achieved the only redeeming feature of the day. When the paragraph on other manufactures of cotton was reached, on which the duty is fixed at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, he moved and carried the following proviso:

Provided, That cotton webbing, galloons, and laces, whether elastic or not, used in the manufacture of shoes or other covering for the feet, shall pay a duty of five cents per pound only.

This was in the interest of his immediate constituents of course, but it is a step in the right direction, because its benefits do not stop there but are felt sooner or later in every household in the country. This brought the discussion down to wool and woolens, when a long contest ensued over the paragraph fixing a tariff on wool on the skin the same as on other wools. This brought up the whole subject of the wool tariff, with speeches by BINGHAM and LAWRENCE, of Ohio; BROOKS, of New-York; MARSHALL, of Illinois, and others, including Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, who in classical English, referring to imported wools in 1867, declared that "them wools was bought," &c. The paragraph was finally agreed to. Pending the discussion of the next paragraph, on flannels, &c., the House adjourned, having completed only one page today. Every step is fought over, but the tariff reform men do not seem to have any concert of action.

A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

The House Judiciary Committee, at their meeting today, heard a statement from Mr. BUTLER to the effect that Dr. BLISS, one of the witnesses in the Cuban bond investigation had refused to answer certain questions, and he asked that the Committee give its order in the premises. He then stated what he proposed to prove by the witness, whereupon the Committee decided that the witness be required to answer certain specific questions, in default of which he should be brought to the bar of the House to answer there.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning considered the Funding bill at some length, but reached no conclusions. Only one thing can now be said with any degree of certainty. The bill will be very materially modified before being reported. It can never pass in its present shape.

DELAY PREVENTED.

Mr. DAWES again carried his point today by preventing an adjournment over Saturday. On a division the yeas had it, but Mr. DAWES demanded the yeas and nays, and members then declined to put themselves on record in favor of delay, and the motion to adjourn was defeated by thirty majority.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER IN TENNESSEE.

The Republicans of East Tennessee have, since the transfer of BROWNLOW'S *Whig* to the unreconstructed rebel Democracy, been without a paper to represent them. Some recent and resolute efforts, however, have resulted in the establishment of the Knoxville *Chronicle*, a bright, vigorous, folio weekly, with a snap and vim that shows competent and sagacious men at the helm. The publishers promise a daily issue in a few weeks, and if it is up to the standard of their weekly, it will be one of the ablest and best papers in the South. The enterprise deserves the most liberal encouragement from Republicans and business men at the North.

REGISTERING FOREIGN SHIPS.

The Subcommittee of the Joint Committees of Commerce of the Senate and House at their meeting this morning agreed to report to the full Committee against the policy of granting American registers to foreign ships, and of adhering strictly to the present law on the subject. Exceptional cases will of course be considered and acted on as circumstances may justify. The action of the Committee today is important as showing that there will be no divergence from, but a more strict compliance with, the rules and regulations already laid down, and which have been so closely followed for years past.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill has not yet been completed by the Committee having charge of that measure. The amount which it will be recommended to appropriate will be about two millions and a half, or about nine millions less than than the Engineer's estimates.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Senate, without transacting any business of importance today, adjourned, after a session of about forty-five minutes, as a mark of respect to the late Major-Gen. THOMAS. The resolution relative to the appointment of a select Committee of the two Houses of Congress for the purpose of taking charge of all Indian business, was bitterly discussed for some time without any action being taken. The President and all the members of the Cabinet but Messrs. FISH and HOAR are absent. Hence there was no Cabinet meeting today. A large number of officers have left here to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Philadelphia, to-morrow afternoon. The President, and Secretaries BELKNAP and FOX, are expected to be present on their return from Troy.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BAR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Yesterday, A. A. BRADLEY (colored) addressed a written application to Chief-Justice CHASE, requesting the return of certain papers handed to the Court in his behalf. This application was returned to him through the Clerk of the Court, with the suggestion that a motion should be made by counsel in open Court for that purpose. Yesterday the motion for the admission of BRADLEY to the Bar was withdrawn by Mr. RIDDLE, and the papers returned to him. No indorsement upon BRADLEY'S application for the return of the papers was made by the Court. On motion of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Hon. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, was today admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

Hon. J. B. BECK, member of Congress from Kentucky, moved in the Supreme Court today for the reopening of the Hepburn-Griswold case, the leading legal-tender case decided at the present term. Hon. C. R. POTTER, who argued the case, maintaining the unconstitution

the Court at this term unless it be requested by one of the concurring Justices, and it therefore depends upon such a contingency whether the case will be reopened.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an abstract of the reports showing the condition of the national banking associations of the City of New-York at the close of business on the 24th of March:

Resources, loans and discounts	$178,896,365
United States bonds	49,776,050
Due from banks	11,055,086
Exchanges for Clearing-houses	63,756,297
Bills of National Banks	2,611,327
Specie	25,189,462
Legal tender notes	20,387,686
Clearing-house certificates	17,775,000
Three per cent. certificates	95,575,000
Liabilities, capital stock	72,910,000
Profits	28,574,622
Bank notes outstanding	34,459,837
Deposits	178,927,210
Aggregate of reserves and liabilities	396,875,679

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

Petitions were presented and referred for an appropriation of $50,000 to the Wilberforce University, Ohio; for the improvement of various harbors and rivers and the establishment of mail routes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. POMEROY—To transfer the Cherokee and Creek Indian tribes in the Indian territory to the Western District of Arkansas.

By Mr. STEWART—Relating to a survey for a military railroad on the west bank of the Potomac, from Georgetown, D. C., to Harper's Ferry.

By Mr. TIPTON—To authorise the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company or its assigns to change the established line of said road in Nebraska.

THE DIPLOMATIC DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House Appropriation bill, supplying deficiencies in salaries of United States Ministers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. Passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

From the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. SPRAGUE reported, with amendments, the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior.

Mr. POMEROY reported amendments to the bill to grant the right of way through the public lands to Junction City, Solomon Valley and the Denver Railroad.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported with amendments the bill to provide a building for Federal officers in Montgomery, Ala.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The calendar was taken up, and the concurrent resolution for a Joint Committee on Indian Affairs was discussed, mainly upon the propriety of committing to a Joint Committee a subject which involved the treaty-making power.

At the termination of the morning hour, Mr. NYE moved an adjournment as a mark of respect for the memory of Gen. THOMAS, whose funeral took place this day at Troy.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to report by what authority the sum of $1,872 had been paid to the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* for advertising certain statements in relation to the Thirty-seventh Congress. Adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill providing that after the present Congress the House of Representatives shall be composed of 275 members, and of such members as any State thereafter admitted may be entitled to, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain from the preliminary census report of 1870 the basis of representation and the apportionment of each State. Referred.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then, as the business of the morning hour on Friday, proceeded to the call of Committees for bills of a private character. Various private bills were reported from the Post-office Committee and the Committee on Indian Affairs, and passed. Among those from the latter Committee was one to reserve from the moneys due to the Kiowa Indians $10,000 for the benefit of two white captives recovered from them after the massacre of their parents and relatives, and who are to be known as HELEN and HELOISE LINCOLN.

ANOTHER MISSISSIPPI MEMBER ADMITTED.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of HENRY W. BARRY, member elect from the Third Congressional District of Mississippi, as being regular. Mr. BARRY then came forward and took the oath of office.

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN OVER.

Mr. CAKE moved that when the House adjourn today it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. DAWES hoped that the motion would not be agreed to, and he called for the yeas and nays, wishing the country to know what members were in favor of going on with the public business. Rejected by yeas 68, nays 99.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. JOHNSON, rising to a personal explanation, said that he had introduced, some weeks ago, a bill to create a new judicial district in California. It had been sent to him by a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, and he had introduced it without examination. He had since found that the papers of California, of both parties, had been assailing him for that act, because the proposed boundaries were not what they ought to be. He had not intended that the bill should pass in the shape he found it in after it was printed. The Bar of San Francisco had sent him a document remonstrating against the passage of the bill, and he now presented that remonstrance and wished it referred to the Judiciary Committee. It had also been charged by the Press there that he was attempting to legislate Judge HOFFMAN out of office. That gentleman was a distinguished judge, not a politician, and it was not very likely that he (JOHNSON) was inclined to legislate him out of office for the advantage of two Republicans.

Mr. SCHENCK hoped the gentleman would take a lesson from that experience and never introduce anything without an examination.

Mr. JOHNSON pledged himself never to introduce anything which he did not approve of.

THE TARIFF—COTTON SPOOL THREAD.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, the paragraph under consideration being that as to cotton spool thread and the amendments offered thereto by Messrs. SCHENCK and ALLISON. After discussion Mr. ALLISON'S amendment was rejected, and Mr. SCHENCK'S amendment, as reported in yesterday's proceedings, was adopted.

Cotton Thread, Yarn, &c.

The next paragraph was that taxing at forty per cent. ad valorem cotton thread, yarn warps or warp yarn not wound upon spools. Mr. MAYNARD moved to add to the paragraph the words "and on all numbers finer than 50, fifteen cents per pound." He explained and advocated his amendment, which was opposed by Mr. SCHENCK and rejected.

Cotton Knit Goods.

The next paragraph was that taxing at five cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem cotton shirts, drawers or other articles knit or woven on frames.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to amend by adding the words "on corsets or manufactured cloth woven or made in pattern of such size, &c., to be fit for corsets, $3 per dozen." He explained and advocated his amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out of the paragraph the words "five cents per pound." After discussion it was rejected.

Cotton Laces.

The next paragraph was that taxing at forty per cent. ad valorem lace of every description, composed of cotton and flax, not prepared by the needle.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to increase the rate to fifty per cent., and advocated his amendment. After discussion, rejected.

Cotton Lace Shawls.

To the next paragraph, taxing lace shawls and lace scarfs forty-five per cent. ad valorem, there was no amendment offered.

Other Cotton Manufactures.

To the next paragraph taxing all manufacturers of cotton not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to add a proviso that cotton webbing, galloons, &c., whether made elastic or not, used in the manufacture of shoes, shall pay five cents a pound only. He offered it in the interest of shoe-manufacturers and consumers. After discussion, it was agreed to by 65 to 51.

Wools on the Skin.

The next paragraph was that taxing wools on the skin the same rates as on other wools. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to strike out the paragraph, and argued in support of that motion. It was fully discussed and then rejected.

The paragraph then, after further debate, was passed without amendment

Woolen Goods.

The next paragraph was that on flannels, blankets, knit goods, hats, yarn composed wholly or in part of wool, taxing them when valued at not over forty cents per pound twenty cents; over forty cents and not exceeding sixty cents, thirty cents; over sixty cents and not exceeding eighty cents, forty cents, and over eighty cents per pound, fifty cents per pound, with thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Amendments were offered and discussed by Messrs. WILSON, of Minnesota, and HOLMAN, and were rejected.

The Committee then rose, having disposed since the beginning, of less than eight pages of the bill, which consists of fifty pages.

THE ADJOURNMENT AGAIN.

Mr. PETERS moved an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. DAWES protested against it, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said it would be no loss of time, as it would enable members to attend to Committee work. The Judiciary Committee intended to be in session all day to-morrow.

The motion was rejected—yeas 40, nays 74.

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk of the House in reply to a resolution adopted this morning as to payment of $1,875 to the Washington *Chronicle*, stating that it was paid on the 31st of March, 1869, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, and that he had uniformly declined to order such publications which had now been stopped.

Mr. DAWES disclaimed any suppositions of the Clerk having done anything wrong in the matter.

The House then at 5¼ o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP MAIN.

The steam-ship *Main*, which left Bremen March 26 and Southampton March 29, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those received by the *Calabria*.

Palestine has been visited by the rain so long prayed for and the disastrous drouth is at an end.

The cause of the death of Hon. CHARLES GREY, Private Secretary to Her Majesty, was paralysis.

The death in his eighty-second year is announced of Col. LANGLOIS, painter of several well-known panoramas of battles. Another death on the Continent is also to be noticed. It is that of one of the veterans of the Russian war of 1812 and one of the most zealous supporters of the policy of the Emperor NICHOLAS—Gen. BIBIKOF.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN had arrived in Paris on March 25, after an absence of more than twenty years. He left at once for Fontenay-aux-Roses, where he has a small property.

A telegram from St. Malo states that a slight shock of earthquake, accompanied by a noise like distant thunder, was felt in that town at about 4 o'clock on the morning of March 26.

A tourist just returned from Rome sends a letter to the London *Times*, warning travelers from the city, and asserting that infectious fevers are prevalent there. The hotel-keepers take no precautions, and put their guests unhesitatingly in infected apartments.

IZZET PASHA, late Governor of Jerusalem, has been condemned, for dishonest practices in his government, to three years' exile in Kutahia and to 6,000 ducats' damages; and his assistant, MUSTAPHA, to five years' exile and 10,000 ducats' damages.

Several of the Paris journals state that the opinion of M. THIERS on the Emperor's letter is as follows: "'Well!' said an irreconcilable to the Ex-Minister, 'what do you think of the document?' 'I consider,' replied the illustrious statesman, 'that by acting in that way His Majesty deprives the revolution of all its weapons, and renders it more and more impossible. And, to speak my whole mind, I think that the greater the change in the Emperor, the more is the merit and the real grandeur of the resolution which he has taken.'"

The Russian finances seem to be in great disorder. The *Government Messenger*, an official journal, has just published the Budget for 1870, and its statements show that this year again the expenses will not be met. The total deficiency during the last eight years, including the present one, is not less than 149,000,000 of roubles, (3f. 75c. each.) During the last five years 126,000,000 have been expended on the continuation of the railways, which sum increases the amount to be met to 265,000,000 of roubles.

The following letter from Earl RUSSELL had been forwarded for publication in the English papers:

MY DEAR MR. FORSTER: It occurs to me that in my letter to you on education I made two omissions. First, I omitted to mention that in my introduction to speeches recently published, I had myself suggested a provision similar to that which is contained in the Government bill. In speaking of an education rate I had said that if supported by rates the ratepayers should decide on the religious instruction to be given, or if they preferred it, give a secular charter to the school. I have, however, added, with a view to give effect to the conscience clause, that when any religious instruction is given it should be either in the first or the last hour of school attendance. But in the full light of the recent discussion in the House of Commons I perceive the evils that would probably arise from giving so large a discretion on religious instruction to the rate-payers. I also omitted to notice the danger—a very real one—that by insisting on their objections the Protestant Dissenters may defeat the Government plan for the present year. But the prospect of obtaining a national unsectarian education, founded on the exclusion of all catechisms or formularies, is, in the present temper of the nation, so fair a one that I think the country may well wait a year for the accomplishment of so great a blessing. I remain, my dear MR. FORSTER, yours very truly,

SAN REMO, March 23. RUSSELL.

PIERRE BONAPARTE

Close of the Trial and Acquittal of the Prisoner—After Incidents.

The testimony and a large portion of the counsel's remarks in the case of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, before the High Court at Tours, has been printed in the TIMES. The final scenes of the trial are now before us for reproduction.

Sitting of March 27.

Tours Correspondence of the London Times.

The Court met to-day (Sunday) soon after 12 at noon, later than usual, as the Judges attended High Mass in the Cathedral. The President was about to begin his charge, when the prisoner rose and asked to address the jury. He had all these days had a large red morocco portfolio in his left hand, but today he had taken from it some papers, which he seemed prepared to read. He wished, he said, to contradict some calumnies of that "ignoble journal *La Marseillaise*" respecting the alleged encounter he had in New-York. He was at the time, as he asserted, in the company of his cousin, the present Emperor of the French, but it had been falsely stated that he was on that occasion condemned for any offence. He entered on no further explanation, but proceeded to deny the assertion that two hundred thousand persons had followed the funeral of VICTOR NOIR to his last abode. Even if there was no exaggeration about the number of persons present at that funeral ceremony, there could be no doubt that at least nine-tenths of them were merely curious spectators; as otherwise the Parisian population had too much good sense not to sympathize with him, PRINCE PIERRE, in the transaction. It seems that it was the Prince's intention to enter into some dissertation about the political bearings of the affair, but, after muttering something to that effect, he suddenly broke down and resumed his seat. One of the witnesses favorable to his cause attempted to applaud the Prince's short address, but was immediately hushed down by the bystanders and reprimanded by the Court. The audience-hall, I must tell you, has been all these days crowded with the Prince's friends, chiefly Corsicans, and by these the decorum of the trial has frequently been outraged by loud acclamations and applause, which the President has not always been able to control or repress.

WITH THE JURY.

This short incident over, the President summed up the case for the benefit of the jury. He spoke for above an hour, and his charge was a very clear and most impartial summary of the arguments urged by the counsel on either side, the President himself scrupulously avoiding any comment which might be construed into an opinion of the Court. But there were five speeches to be summed up, and it so happened that the Procureur-General and the two advocates for the defense had the last word. The concluding remarks were of course highly favorable to the prisoner, and it was with all the arguments of the defense dinned into their ears that the jury were about to deliberate. For all this, however, the real accusers (the advocates of the Noir family) had no one to blame but themselves, seeing that they voluntarily renounced their right to a reply. Six questions were then put to the jury, upon each of which they were expected to give their verdict.

1. The Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, is he guilty of having, in January, at Auteuil, committed voluntary homicide on the person of VICTOR NOIR?

2. The said homicide, was it accompanied by the attempt at murder specified below?

3. The Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, was he provoked to commit this homicide by blows and violence on the part of VICTOR NOIR?

4. The said Prince, did he commit an attempt at murder on M. DE FONVIELLE, which attempt failed, owing to circumstances independent of his will?

5. This attempt, was it accompanied by the above specified murder?

6. The Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, was he provoked to commit this attempt by blows or violence used against him by M. DE FONVIELLE?

The jury retired and re-entered after an interval of an hour and fifteen minutes, shortly before 3 o'clock P. M. I do not know whether I have ever before described the High Court and jury. The President, GLANDAZ, is 70 years old, and his four assessors look considerably older. Indeed, the age of all of them borders on decrepitude, and one of them, especially, seemed to be dozing helplessly almost throughout the trial. A very large majority of the jury also consists of old men—bald or gray heads, closely-shaven faces, decent clothes, and a highly respectable, conservative appearance are the general characteristics of the jurymen. Their verdict on every point in question depended on a majority twenty out of thirty-six. The Court and jury as I said, re-entered shortly before 3 o'clock. There was a movement of eager expectation in the hall; about a score of *gendarmes* pressed forward between the reserved seats and the pit, and stood in a line so as to completely divide the audience into two seperate sections. Some patent cartridges of revolvers had been picked up in the Audience-hall, and the apprehensions of disturbance seemed to haunt the authorities. There was a visible radiancy in the faces of most of jury as they resumed their seats. They had evidently acquitted themselves of their task to their own satisfaction.

THE VERDICT.

The foreman, one of the few middle-aged men among so many of his elders, then rose, and "on his honor and conscience," announced that the jury's verdict was negative upon the first and fourth question. The import of the verdict was not immediately understood by the audience; but its effect seemed to me to call forth something like blank amazement upon the face of the President, and also on that of the Procureur-General. The verdict was "Acquitted." VICTOR NOIR, it was implied, had been killed upon violent provocation and in legitimate self-defense. The silence that followed upon the President's interpretation of the verdict was first interrupted by the Prince, who asked "whether he was free," and without waiting for an answer, quitted the dock, and joined his advocates in the body of the hall beneath. M. LAURIER, in the name of the NOIR family, urged a demand for damages, *dommages et interêts*,) which he, however, limited to the mere costs of the suit, and valued at £4,000. The award of the Court reduced that sum to £1,000, with some of the charges of the suit. While the advocates were discussing the point, and the Court seemed inclined to take time to consider, the Prince showed impatience, and asked in his own grating, imperious voice, "whether he was free or not." The Procureur-General answered with some harshness that the prisoner must wait till the prosecutor had drawn up the decree of release. I can bear witness to the disappointment and indignation expressed by a very large majority of the Press and of the general audience at the result of the trial.

AFTER INCIDENTS.

Outside the Court-house, in the meanwhile, and on the adjoining avenue a large crowd was assembled, eager to see the Prince, as, on his release, he was expected to proceed to the Hotel de l'Univers, nearly opposite, where his wife and family awaited him. The crowd was large, but to all appearance perfectly inoffensive, yet it was penetrated in every sense by a whole swarm of *gendarmes*, of *sergens de-ville*, and of that nondescript Corsican body-guard, with whom observant frequenters of the boulevards and of other parts of Paris are familiar, and who have been mustering very strong in and about the Court-house in Tours ever since the beginning of the trial. All this public and private police were scanning every man in the throng, looking up at the windows, and otherwise seeing how the land lay. The Corsicans, in plain clothes, with buttoned-up coats, and hands in their trousers' pockets, some of them wearing ear-rings, thrust themselves into every group, peered into every face, and made attempts at volunteer information that "the Prince would not quit the prison till late at night." The crowd, however, never stirred; and at last, about 4 o'clock, there was a sudden rush. The Police pressed forward on the carriage-road at a preconcerted signal; the diminutive Corsicans pushed through between the stalwart *gendarmes*, and presently a low carriage, with all its windows up, slowly forced itself through the multitude, the *gendarmes* closing in its rear all along the way—a distance of barely sixty yards—from the prison to the hotel; and, as the coach drove in, the door was shut behind it, a large portion of the escort filling the entrance inside, while a considerable force faced the mob outside. There was a feeble attempt at cheering by the faithful Corsicans, but it found no echo among the bystanders. The coach doors were thrown open on both sides. A Colonel of the Gendarmerie and two of the Prince's friends jumped out to reconnoiter, and, presently, the bulky figure of the Prince himself bundled out, waddling laboriously up the two steps that led to the bureau of the hotel and the staircase through which he was to reach the Princess' apartments. On the steps in front of the bureau was one of his friends, who embraced and kissed him; another man, the first to press the liberated Prince's hand, was CERVONI, a Corsican soldier, who had been three years in irons as a common malefactor, but who was entitled to the Prince's gratitude for his deposition as a witness charging ULRIC DE FONVIELLE with robbing GARIBALDI's army chest of a large sum at the time of the Calabrian campaign. Many other persons, both men and women, in the passage and on the staircase, volunteered their congratulations to the Prince on the happy result of the trial. All pressed eagerly forward; both hands of the Prince were warmly and affectionately grasped. Only three or four of us, Englishmen, stood aloof, mere spectators. The Prince threw a glance upon us as if expecting we might also be desirous to shake hands, but we were mere strangers and made no sign.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the National Society of England—Remarks of Mr. John Stuart Mill—The Resolutions.

On March 26, a meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held at Hanover-square Rooms, and was very numerously attended. Among those present were Lord Houghton, Lady Amberley, Lady Anstruther, Mrs. Jacob Bright, M. Louis Blanc, Sir D. Wedderburn, M. P., Prof. Fawcett, M. P., Mr. John Morley, &c. Mr. P. A. TAYLOR occupied the chair.

REMARKS OF MR. J. S. MILL.

Mr. JNO. STUART MILL, on rising to move the first resolution, was greeted with repeated cheers. He said since their meeting in July last the Society had ample reason to be satisfied with the progress they had made. That progress manifested itself not only in the increased number of its friends, but still more in the altered tone of its opponents. There was one particular in which the admission of women to the franchise might be expected to affect the character of Parliament, and that would be by infusing into the Legislature an increased disposition to grapple with great physical and moral evils of society. There were many more who regarded increased activity in this direction with alarm; but he was convinced that if the State, and all the means it possessed of raising the standard of morality, and even in some respects the physical well-being of the community, they would find it had much more in its power than it was the fashion to believe. In this respect Governments were blameable for neglecting the right means of compassing those objects. The time had passed away when Governments were actively tyrannical: their favorite sins in these times were indolence and indifference. Whatever scruples they might have about doing evil, they had none about letting evil alone. The consciences and feelings of men, which on these points were more indolent than those of women, needed rousing, and the stronger active impulses of women were needed to do this. They did not seek to disfranchise the men; there should be a mutual taking of counsel; the ship of the State needed both sail and ballast; at present it was too often the case that the vessel was all ballast and no sail. In matters of Government they did not fear the want of the curb, but the want of the spur, and women were quite equal to to the performance of that office. If they were admitted to their proper share in the functions of the State, the many wrongs and grievances which especially affected their sex, would no longer be considered too unimportant to require any serious effort to put an end to them. There would, for example, be a far sterner repression of those outrages upon women which at present disgraced the country, and loss of that inexcusable leniency of our courts of justice toward the offenders. Many men, liberal and enlightened upon general topics, and whose feelings would incline them to be just to women, dreaded that the immediate effect of admitting them to the suffrage would be greatly to increase the clerical power. He (Mr. MILL) was not likely to undervalue this objection; but how did it come to pass that the clergy possessed this power? Because they had addressed women through the only feelings and principles they had been encouraged to cultivate: because they were the only persons who had taken much with women's minds, and who had addressed them as if they had a moral responsibility; as if their souls and their consciences were their own, because they were the only men who seemed to think it was of any consequence what women thought and felt. Those who showed this respect to women deserved to have influence with them, and would continue to do so until other men used the same measures of acquiring influence which they had done. If the fathers, brothers and husbands of these women took the same pains with their minds, and invited them to interest themselves in the subjects in which they were interested, they would soon find themselves better judges upon those subjects than the clergy, whose influence over them would be weakened just in proportion as they took part in the general affairs of life. He concluded by moving the following resolution: "That this meeting is of opinion that the extension of the franchise to women will tend to promote among them a more cogent sense of their special duties as citizens, and of their general responsibilities as concerned with the advancement of the highest moral interests of the whole community." The resolution was adopted.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following additional resolutions were afterward prepared and adopted: "That this meeting regards with much satisfaction the introduction into the House of Commons of a bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women. And that the general extension of the suffrage, so long as women are excluded from it, is a positive injury to them, since it is rapidly making them the only excluded class."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Early yesterday morning as the steamboat *Lady* was passing up the East River, opposite Twentieth-street, she discovered a barge adrift. On going along-side, Capt. SEELEY, of the steam-boat, saw a man lying on the deck of the barge, apparently asleep. On being questioned as to how he came there, he replied that some one had cast him adrift, but did not know at what time, and also expressed ignorance as to where the boat belonged. As the tow neared a dock, it became light enough to distinguish that the man wore the garb of a Blackwell's Island convict. The Captain immediately put in at the foot of East Fifty-third-street, and gave the man in charge of a private watchman stationed on the dock. It was afterward stated that the watchman let him go.

The examination in the case of DANIEL & MCCOTTAR, wholesale druggists, charged with having smuggled bay oil in their possession, was adjourned until Wednesday from yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, owing to the absence of witnesses in Connecticut.

ANGUS MCINTIRE and JOHN CROWLEY, sailors, were held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for having, it was alleged, participated in a mutiny on board the bark *Frank & Nelly*, at Cardenas, South America, on the 1st of March.

The concurrent term of the Court of General Sessions will be commenced before Judge BEDFORD, in the usual Court-room, on Monday next. It will be held for the purpose of disposing of the ordinary criminal cases, which Recorder HACKETT has been prevented from hearing in consequence of the McFarland trial. A large number of new indictments will be presented by the Grand Jury at the opening of the Court.

Commissioner BETTS committed JOHN HIGGINS yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of attempting to procure a money letter from the Post-office, addressed to RICHARD GARDINER, by means of false representations.

Mr. CHARLES M. WHEELOCK, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, Wednesday, while out for a walk, was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs, and fell dead on the sidewalk.

Mr. JAMES DE PUYSTER OGDEN, who died on Thursday, in the eighty-first year of his age, will be buried today from Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock. The Chamber of Commerce, of which body he was at one time President, will attend the funeral.

It is said that the late W. W. CORNELL left $30,000 to each of his children, and an equal amount to his daughter, Mrs. D. W. DRIGGS, the residue of his estate being left to his widow and placed at her sole disposal. The executors are D. W. DRIGGS and J. B. and HENRY CORNELL.

WM. LYNCH, a native of Ireland, charged with having attempted to break into No. 19 Bayard-street on the evening of the 7th inst., was committed in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice LEDWITH, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the rear wall of the unfinished building No. 740 Broadway fell, but fortunately, owing to the hour of the occurrence, without injuring any one.

A fire occurred yesterday in the match-factory No. 421 Tenth-avenue, doing a damage estimated at $500 to the stock and building.

The attendance at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday was quite limited, and the only property offered was two houses and lots in East Thirty-third-street, north side, within one hundred feet of First-avenue, (East,) which were sold at referee's sale by D. M. SEAMAN. They brought $6,650 and $6,500 respectively. The houses were four-story brick tenements on full lots, and the price was decidedly low.

An unknown woman was seen yesterday morning lying on the track of the Harlem Railroad by the engineer in charge of a train. He failed to stop the locomotive in time to avoid running over her, and the woman was almost instantly killed, her head and legs being severed from her body. The remains were shockingly mangled. It is believed that the deceased intended to commit suicide. The body was removed to the Morgue.

It is expected that Senators REVELS and WILSON, and Gen. BUTLER, will be among the speakers at the Anti-Slavery Jubilee at Apollo Hall today.

The lectures of the Spring term of the New-York Medical College for Women, No. 187 Second-avenue, corner of Twelfth-street, will commence on Tuesday, April 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., to continue one month.

GEORGE BAINCH, of No. 532 West Forty-third-street, was crossing the Harlem Railroad-track at Fourth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon, when his horse was struck by the locomotive of the 2:40 P. M. train. The animal was killed, the wagon broken to pieces, and Mr. BAINCH being thrown violently for some distance, had his shoulder dislocated. He was removed to his home.

Yesterday morning two thieves entered the store of ADAM SCHERER, No. 596 Second-avenue, but were put to sudden flight by the proprietor, and two of his men, whom they disturbed. As the thieves were running through Thirty-third-street they fired two shots at Mr. SCHERER, who was in pursuit, neither, however, taking effect. The miscreants escaped.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, a carman, was arrested last evening for stealing a case of goods, valued at $400, from the sidewalk in front of the store of WILLIAM E. WICKERS, No. 384 Canal-street. He stated in his defense that he had been hired by a man he supposed was the owner to remove the goods, but was held for arraignment before a Magistrate.

An affray occurred last evening at the saloon No. 399 Greenwich-street, during which SAMUEL MADIGAN, of No. 191 West-street, was stabbed in the left arm by one JAMES KELLY, who was armed with a pocket-knife. KELLY was arrested and locked up in the Leonard-street Police Station.

Miss MARIA MITCHELL, Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College, lectured on "The Sun" at Apollo Hall last evening. She had a good audience, by far the larger proportion of which was composed of ladies. In the course of her very able discourse, she spoke in favor of woman's taking to astronomy, and cited CLARA HERSCHEL as a shining light among astronomers. Women often worked hard but not well. She hoped the women's rights agitation would lead the hard-working women to more closely scrutinize their work.

Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent New-York City Missions, will preach in the chapel of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The consultation match at chess between the clubs of Williamsburg and the Nineteenth Ward, New-York, resulted in a victory for the Williamsburg Club, they winning two games, with one game drawn.

At a well-attended meeting of the Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District, at the Bleecker Buildings, last evening, resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. THOMAS were adopted. So were resolutions maintaining that the Association represents the mass of the Republicans in the district, deploring the existence of any Republican organizations there, favoring consolidation of both and supporting the Administration.

At the meeting of the Union Republican Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District at No. 23 Third-avenue, last evening, on motion of Mr. A. J. PLUMB, it was resolved that the delegates of the Association in the Republican General Committee be requested to urge upon the General Committee the propriety of appointing a number of delegates at large from among the colored Republican voters of this City.

Capt. GEORGE MOORE SMITH, of the Seventh Company, was last evening elected Major of the Seventh Regiment by a vote of 17 to 9.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN, organist of Grace Church, and Mr. GEO. E. AIKEN, baritone, will perform at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today, at 4 o'clock.

A verdict for $1,880 with interest from April 4, 1868, was rendered for the plaintiff yesterday, in the insurance case of Lewis Williams *vs.* The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the steam-boat *James Guy* has been filed. It affirms the decree of Judge BENEDICT, and directs a judgment for the full amount.

In the case of the Phenix Insurance Company *vs.* the steam-boat *Atlas*, a decree has been entered against the defendants.

NEW-JERSEY.

The late fire at Washington, N. J., an account of which was published in these columns, occasioned a loss of property valued at $58,000. Messrs. CARTER & VAN DOREN, proprietors of the drug-store in which the fire originated, lose $8,000; fully insured. JOHN M. WYCKOFF'S loss is $16,000; insurance, $10,000. WM. A. HOME, loss $7,000; fully insured. J. W. VAN DOREN, loss $3,000; insurance, $1,250. Miss ANNA CASTNER, loss $1,000; insurance, $500. The hotel property, owned by ALBERT CANFIELD, was valued at $25,000; insured for $12,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

WM. NAPTON has been nominated for Mayor of Trenton by the Democrats. For Superintendent of Schools Dr. C. SHEPHERD was nominated, and ROBERT J. WOODRUFF for Receiver of Taxes.

The shoe-store of AMOS WILLIAMS, in Caldwell Township, N. J., was robbed by burglars early on Thursday morning, and was afterward set on fire by them. The farmers in the vicinity turned out at the alarm of fire, but were unable to save the building. The loss was about $1,500. The persons who robbed and destroyed the building are unknown, but they are supposed to belong to the gang of thieves who have for some time past infested the town.

At an early hour yesterday morning an attempt, made by three burglars, to escape from the Trenton Jail, was discovered by the colored watchman. Two of the prisoners had been placed in a cell in the upper tier, from which they had escaped by filing a bar of iron from the door. They descended to the lower tier where they opened the door of the cell in which a comrade was confined, and the trio then made for the outer door. The noise aroused the watchman and Sheriff COX and the prisoners were driven back to their cells.

The inquest upon the body of MICHAEL HOY, who committed suicide in Jersey City on Tuesday evening, resulted in a verdict of death from poison administered by his own hand.

Startling Developments from the Board of Health.

COSMETICS, HAIR-DYES, HAIR-LOTIONS, &C.

A few months since Sanitary Superintendent Dr. ELISHA HARRIS made an alarming complaint to the Board of Health of the poisonous effects produced by the use of the well-known toilet preparation, "Laird's Bloom of Youth." The proprietor of this toilet acquisition has proved to the Board that the preparation has not contained a particle of lead, or any other poisonous metallic substance since he became sole proprietor of the article, which was Nov. 1, 1867. Prior to that time it did contain a small quantity of lead, which gave Dr. LOUIS A. SAYRE reason to make the complaint which he did. The doctor based his complaint upon an analysis made about ten years ago. The following is a true copy of an analysis prepared by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER and presented to the Board of Health: Laird's "Bloom of Youth" or "Liquid Pearl" for beautifying and preserving the complexion and skin—This is a colorless liquid, containing a white sediment; is entirely free from lead, and is harmless. The above analysis has been submitted to Dr. LOUIS A. SAYRE. He has pronounced it free from any material injurious to health.—*Evening Express.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
AND
SPRING SUITS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
—*Advertisement.*

AT GOLD PRICES, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price.—*Advertisement.*

Rhododendrons.

There is no plant so beautiful. Its foliage is broad, evergreen and hardy, its flowers superb beyond description. For these and other varieties of trees, shrubs, roses, &c., address PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

MOTH CASES of cedar, or cedar lined, at KELTY'S Furniture-store, No. 661 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, April 10, will contain the usual variety of miscellaneous reading matter, in addition to all the news about home and from abroad, and will be found to be a capital paper. Its principal features will be:

A Story, entitled "MY UNCLE'S GIG," together with several columns of "Sunday readings," gathered from the newest magazines and books;

A readable article on the STREET BEGGARS OF NEW-YORK, giving much interesting information about this queer class which is not generally known;

Another on CAMELLIAS AND CARNATIONS,—about the trade in cut flowers; its development and statistics; florists; floriculture and floral decoration financially and socially considered; and studies in boquets and floral ornamentations;

One of MONADNOCK'S capital letters from London on political, religious and social movements in England;

A number of communications on topics of the day;

AMUSEMENT NOTES—The home, domestic, and foreign theatrical news and gossip;

Interesting summaries of the foreign and religious news; and National Guard News and Gossip; &c., &c., &c., &c.

Among the local reports will be a full account of the Commemoration Social Reunion at Apollo Hall, at which Wendell Phillips, Fred. Douglass, William Henry Channing, Julia Ward Howe, and others, are to speak; and everything of interest that is said and done at the meeting of the Seventh Ward Democracy, at which speeches are to be made by Tweed, Hall and others.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES is and has long been popular, and it has a large and steadily-increasing circulation. Advertisers will find it a first-rate advertising medium, as it goes among the very best classes. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office early this evening to insure the proper classification.

Sometimes a Cold Will Not Yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years affords the best guarantee of its merit. Sold everywhere.

The Rice Divorce Suit for Fraud in Age is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This BALM gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use LYON'S KATHAIRON upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

Dandruff on the Head.

The most common, uncleanly and annoying disease which destroys the hair is Dandruff. To a lady or gentleman a scurfy or scaly head is an absolute annoyance. A head thus afflicted may be thoroughly cleansed, yet a few days will find it again

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Bank-st., s. s., 31.2 ft. e. of Washington-st., 18x 51.6x19x55, h. and l. ⅓ share..... $5,466
Centre-st., e. s. 30.9 ft. n. of Tryon-row, 30.9x19x 25x36.10..... 30,000
Christopher-st., No. 41, 18.4x33.6, ⅓ share..... 1,000
26th-st., s. s., 336.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19.6x98.9, ⅓ share..... 14,000
Christopher-st., No. 43, 18.4x93.6, h. and l., ⅓ share..... 14,233
22d-st., s. s., 336.3 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.8x98.9, ⅓ share..... 11,500
Elisabeth-st., No. 179, 25x94, h. and l..... 11,000
Greene-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100 } 65,000
Greene-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x110 } h. and l..... }
Hester-st., n. s., 10x 189, 23.6x100..... 14,800
Waverley-place, e. s., 63 ft. s. of Perry-st., 21.5x22. 7,000
Wooster-st., No. 149, 25x100..... 25,000
31st-st., No. 319, West, 20x98.9, h. and l..... 18,000
36th-st., n. s., 150.11 ft. e. of 8th-av., n. 16.10x98.9.... 14,500
40th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9..... 9,000
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9..... 9,000
Same property..... 10,000
51st-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100-5..... 8,000
51st-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x100.5..... 7,000
53d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x58.3x100.10x 40.2..... 20,000
79th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2..... 30,000
79th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2..... 30,000
79th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2..... 30,000
79th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2..... 30,000
124th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100..... 2,800
126th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x99.11..... 9,000
135th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11..... 2,000
3d and 4th ava., between 115th and 116th sts., center line, 245 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21.10x25..... nom.
3d-av., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 77th-st., 56.10x75..... 64,700
6th and 7th avs., between 51st and 52 sts., center line, 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.7x58.2x44.4x42.9x100. 10,000

Leases Recorded.

East 13th-st., No. 14, 8 years, per year..... $600
East Broadway, No. 39, 5 years, per year..... 1,300
East 84th-st., No. 307, 6 years, per year..... 1,500
Front-st., No. 194, 10 years, per year..... 2,500
8th-av. and 50th-st., n. w. cor., 7 years, per year, $2,327: 6 years, per year..... 3,577
Hudson-st., No. 466, 5 years, per year..... 1,200
Forsyth-st., No. 140, 4 years, per year..... 725

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 40x 100..... $4,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 41 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 20x95..... 17,500
Carroll-st., s. s., 29.5 ft. e. of Court-st., 25x93..... 19,000
Dunfield-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 25x100. 6,750
Degraw-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100..... 16,900
Henry-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of State-st., 25x96.10 No. 240 Henry-st..... 11,000
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Powers-st.,*25x90.. 1,000
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 25x100..... 175
Powers-st., n. s., 206.6 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 22x 100..... 4,300
Powers-st. and Wyckoff-st., northerly cor., 16.8x78.. 4,225
President-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Hicks-st., h. and l., 16.6x100..... 8,650
Skillman-st., e. s., 71 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 18x 100..... 5,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 571 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 18.9x100..... 9,000
Lafayette-av., e. s., 300 ft. w. of Throop-av., 18.9x100..... }
Walworth-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 100x100..... } 5,000
Sandford-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 100x100..... }
South 4th-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 8th-st., 22x85.5.. 11,600
North 6th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-st., 25x100.... 4,000
12th-st., s.-w. s., 272.10 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 12.6x100. 2,800
18th and Montgomery sts., s. w. corner, 100x100 } 10,000
Bowne and Montgomery sts., s. e. corner, 200x100 }
18th and Montgomery sts., s. w. corner, 100x100.. 10,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x 102..... 5,500
Cypress-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Willow-st., 50x100... 4,500
Dekalb-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100... 1,450
Lafayette-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Throop-av., 18.9x 100..... 4,000
Rockaway-av., w. s., 525 ft. s. of Thatford-place, 75x100..... 900
Vermont-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 55x100..... 2,480
8th-av. and 420-st., n. w. corner, 25.2x100x50x100x 25x150x100x150..... 1,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Pacific-st., w. s., 24 ft. n. of New-York-av., 24.6x 95..... $5,000
South-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 28x101..... 9,000
Kinney-st., n. s., 152 ft. e. of Church-st., 29x112.6. 9,000
East Mechanic-st., n. s., adjoining Pierson's property, 25x180..... 3,300
Summer-av. and Kearney-st., s. e. corner, 25x100 1,200
Greenwich-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of South Broad-st., 60x100..... 7,500
Fairmount-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 50x100..... 4,000
Pacific-st., w. s., lots Nos. 21 and 22, 54x90..... }

East Orange.

Glenwood-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Springdale-av., 80x150..... $22,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FULTON Iron Works, in Cherry-st., between Corlears and East sts.; twenty lots, with buildings, will be sold or leased separately, now in working order, with a fifty-horse engine and boiler and miscellaneous tools and patterns; accumulation of twenty-six years of a first-class steam-engine shop. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, French-roof, high-stoop; basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed; plumbed throughout with tin-lined lead-pipe; will be sold, furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years, with furniture; house 20x60; lot 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER of 62d-st., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone French-roof house, fronting on the avenue, with three additional lots and stable, making a plot 100 feet on avenue by 75 feet on 62d-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot, filled in with brick, on East 71st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., together with mantels, cornices and chandeliers; the house is in excellent order. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SIX-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 139 West 53d-st., 6th and 7th avs., at a great reduction in price; black-walnut parlor; extra plumbed; all the improvements. J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWing eligible dwellings, with modern improvements: No. 76 7th-st., near 2d-av., No. 235 West 41st-st., near 7th-av., No. 355 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN CUMBERland-st., opposite Washington Park, one four-story brown-stone house. Also one three-story in Claremont-av., near Greene-av.; price, $14,500. Also one three-story, No. 182 Carlton-av.; price, $11,500. All this property is in first-class locations, and cheap. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 303 Claremont-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENEav., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built; with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIdence, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, at Ballard Vale, Andover, Mass., with 30 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 80 buildings for dwelling houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address OFFICE WHIPPLE FILE CO., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAM'L HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN., handsome property; house built expressly for the present owner; stables, barn and other out-buildings; five acres of land (or more if desired) laid out in lawn, garden and shrubbery, all in perfect order; will be sold, together with furniture and stock, at a low price; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years at 6 per cent. For further particulars and permit to view the premises inquire of owner,
FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—ON THE Sound side of Hempstead and Great South Bay, at West Islip, Babylon Station, a large modern-built house, about 50 feet square, with well-arranged and commodious interior; coach-house, stables and abundant out-buildings, and about 100 acres of highly-cultivated land, with 15 or 20 acres of black grass; located on the bay, in the vicinity of Messrs. Wagstaff, Wilmerding, Johnson, Arnold, Thompson, &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE — MOUNTAIN SIDE — ELEgant residence; all conveniences; stables; ample accommodations: billiard-room; entrance lodge; eight acres under highest cultivation; fruit, shade, ornamental trees; commanding extensive views. Photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WESTchester County, within ten minutes' drive of depot, a large first-class country residence; 15 rooms; with carriage-house, stable, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; 11 acres; grounds beautifully laid out; fruit of every description: splendid view of Long Island Sound. Apply to G. G. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office. Price $60,000.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated for sale from N. J., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., 27 minutes from foot of Chambers-st., a new and tasteful cottage, with Mansard roof, containing nine rooms, furnished; lot 50x142; price $5,500; with furniture $7,500. Address H. H. M., Box No. 58 Post-office, New-York.

MUST BE SOLD—SIX ACRES, DELIGHTful water front; fine house, ten rooms; barn, plenty of fruit; near daily boat; six miles south of Elizabethport; first-class neighborhood, healthy; $6,000. Owner at BROWNING'S, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT dwelling at New-Rochelle, fourteen rooms, in good order; convenient; six minutes from Depot, in Huguenot-st., opposite Presbyterian church. H. H. WOODWOOD, No. 21 Mercer-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, EATONTOWN,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNELLEN,
ROSELLE, BLOOMSBURY, &c.,

LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means. Fine Building Sites, with land by the acre.

Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st.

A. D. HOPE, GENERAL AGENT.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

BETTER THAN A LIFE POLICY Has a provision for one's family, is a judicious investment in New-Jersey suburban property. Two superb view farms, of 58 and 46 acres, near Montclair, for sale, in whole or in part; situation perfectly healthy; views splendid, overlooking New-York, &c.; road line over a mile long; fruits, choice and abundant; best trout brook in New-Jersey; beautiful chestnut and hickory groves; plenty of free-stone, suitable for building, on premises; admirably adapted for division into country home properties for New-York business men; commutation between New-York and Montclair less than 12 cents each way; one-quarter mile from station stipulated for on Midland via Montclair Railroad, now constructing. C. N. BOVEE,
No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE AT DULUTH, MINN., (the terminus of the Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads,) the large hotel known as the Clark House, being the chief hotel in the city, entirely new and ready to be immediately furnished and occupied. It contains eighty-six rooms. The location is in the most desirable part of the city, and the business this year will be exceedingly large and profitable. This opportunity is very unusual. Apply immediately to WM. L. BANNING, President, St. Paul, Minn., or to the office of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 125 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PARTLY FURnished, at Greenwich, Conn., a gentleman's country-seat, built in Italian villa style; 14 rooms; grounds handsomely laid out; fine shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, fruit of all kinds; stable, carriage-house and poultry yard; a fine well of purest water; the property commands a full view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. A very desirable family residence, and in complete order for immediate occupation. For further particulars and permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR ASTORIA, L. I., TWO MILES by the River Road, the residence of the late Peter Luyster, with 10 acres of land; price $800. The house is large and conveniently arranged, located high and healthy, fine views of East River and surrounding country; good out-buildings; if desired more land can be arranged for. Apply to SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 236 Front-st., or to Conklin steam-boat landing, Astoria.

ON NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEWJersey, 15 miles from New-York, 1¼ from station —A furnished cottage, 7 rooms, flat, stationary tubs, &c., for sale; price, including horse, carriage, two cows, hens, farming implements, and a little over one acre, $8,500; same, with ten acres, $14,000; close by church, schools and Post-office. Call upon or address J. DICKIE, No. 144 Pearl-st., New-York.

LENOX, BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—A desirable place in the hill country of Berkshire, at Lenox, Mass., for sale at a bargain; house contains eight or nine rooms, and is of cottage style, with about one and one-half acres of land, and located near Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mr. Ogden Haggerty, and Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, &c.; price $2,600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A fine property on High-st., near Clinton-av., overlooking the city; house three-story, with extension, containing twelve rooms, all in good order; bath, water, gas, cellar; lot 81x300, running from street to street, with stable, cow-shed, &c.; some fruit. Will sell the whole, or house and part of ground. Address Box No. 5,180 New-York City Post-office.

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.—For sale, about six acres of land with furnished villa, Gate lodge, conservatory and usual out-buildings, fruit, &c., on the new boulevard out of the town of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; for sale cheap or to let. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE ON RIDGE.—COMMANDING magnificent views; five minutes' walk from Montclair Station; elegant residence; 16 rooms; gas, water throughout; stable; 2¼ acres; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner of Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, mansion and 258 acres, the residence of D. S. Watson Wright, Esq., situated at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Rent, furnished, a Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, A very attractive building spot, 136 feet front on the Kills, containing about 2½ lots; a beautiful water front. For price and terms, apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—"Sonneck," a desirable country residence, furnished. Terms easy. Apply to G. C. SATTERLEE,
No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN FULTON COUNty, N. Y., of 105 acres, or would trade for property in City or Brooklyn, or Jersey City, worth $5,000 or $6,000, and would pay the difference in cash. Inquire at No. 16 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., 12 MILES FROM New-York; location high and very healthy; handsome French roof cottage; seven rooms; price low; terms easy. B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

THE BEST $4,000 PLACE IN ELIZAbeth, N. J.; $1,600 cash; house has seven rooms; lot 50x150; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire at No. 32 John-st., Room No. 7., New-York.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA. West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL brick mansion, in Roseville, N. J., containing twelve rooms, warmed by steam, with hot and cold water and stationary wash-tubs in kitchen, large garden, strawberries, grapes and peaches, beautiful view, good neighborhood, three minutes' walk from railroad station, forty minutes from New-York, corner Sussex-av. and 7th-st. Rent, $1,000. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or at the office of BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—NEAR DUNELLEN, TWENTYseven miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a pleasantly-located cottage, with carriage-house, stable, and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; two acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit and ornamental trees; rent moderate. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen Depot, or address Post-office Box No. 620, New-York.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—A COUntry-seat, ten minutes' walk from depot, containing thirty acres, furnished house, with all modern improvements; also stable and carriage-house, fine shade-trees, lawn and garden; for extensive and magnificent river and inland views the place has no superior, if equal, on the entire Hudson. Inquire immediately of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT BERGEN Point, N. J., a comfortable cottage house, (11 rooms,) large garden, &c., delightfully situated on the Kill von Kull; also new French-roof house, 18 rooms; range, bath-room, &c.; stabling if required. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN W. ROWE, No. 79 John-st., up stairs, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THIRTEENTH HOUSE AND garden lot, west of Boulevard-place, (10th-av.,) on north side of 69th-st., being of brick, two-stories, and high basement, with good cellar, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, in good order and newly painted. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR RENT IN LLEWELLYN PARK, Orange, N. J., adjoining Ramble, cottage residence, eleven rooms, modern conveniences; stable; delightful location; price low; will sell reasonably if desired. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York; Orange, N. J., Real Estate Agents.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—TO LET, A four-story, high-stoop, stone-front, furnished house, on 49th-st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $300 per month. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE OF 90TH-ST., second and third brick houses east of Avenue A; nine rooms each, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, range, &c.; rent $500. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 234 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—UNFURNISHED, within five minutes' walk of the steam-boat landing, Unionport, Westchester; contains seven rooms, kitchen and laundry, with good-sized garden and stable. Inquire of JAMES BUCHAN, 190 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE COTtages on Stewart-av., near Fort Hamilton; rent, $300, $350 and $500. Inquire of JOS. DUNDERDALE, Bay Ridge, or Mr. FRANCIS FINCH, on the premises.

TO RENT ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD —A cottage house, with stable, and five lots of ground in complete order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 279 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

House No. 22 Bond-st.
House No. 39 Manchester.
House No. 19 Fourth-st.
House No. 215 East 50th-st.
House No. 46 11th-st.
House No. 36 11th-st.
House No. 125 East 27th-st.
House No. 132 Thompson-st.
House No. 190 Thompson-st.
House No. 5 Varick-place.
House No. 42 Crosby-st.
House No. 142 West 14th-st.
House No. 105 West 36th-st.
Ice Cream Saloon, No. 126 Chatham-st.
Store and dwelling, No. 250 4th-av.
Homeopathic College, 3d-av., corner 20th-st.
Store and office, No. 14 Park-place.
Offices, No. 219 Broadway.
Floors, &c., No. 49 John-st.
Factories, 40th, 41st and 42d sts.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDson TO LET OR LEASE.—The house is large, with a fine wide piazza commanding a most picturesque view of the river and surrounding country. The grounds are tastefully arranged, with fine old shade trees, a never-failing spring, extensive lawn, garden and vineyard. Fruit is abundant. The outbuildings, carriage-house, Summer kitchen, farmer's cottage, &c., are in the very best repair. The place is accessible at all times by steam-boat and railroad. Terms easy. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY-SEAT on East River, half mile above Astoria; house double; 23 rooms; paintings, bronzes, statuary, furnace and double sashes; grounds, 10 acres, lawn facing river; flower and kitchen gardens; 600 monthly rose bushes; finest varieties of all kinds of fruits; stable, barns, hot-house, ice-house, bath-house; ferry to 92d-st. every quarter hour; steam-boat to Peck-slip eight times a day; house inhabited by present owner thirteen years without a case of ague in family. Apply at No. 409 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner's own use; is 25x58; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, AN exceedingly comfortable, thoroughly furnished house, 13 rooms, furniture included, about 14 acres of land, fruit, &c., 65 minutes from the City Hall, high ground, healthy, palisades in view, convenient to churches, excellent schools and stores; rent very low, $1,800 a year, or would be rented for the Summer. Apply at No. 4 Hanover-st., to E. P. BOSTWICK or F. B. ELLIOTT.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, (full size,) No. 243 Fifth-av., now occupied by John Bryant, Esq.; will be rented to an acceptable tenant for one or more years; rent $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop sub-cellar vertibule-door veranda and modern-convenience house, No. 254 Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Rent, $1,200 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 5 P. M. Apply to owner, No. 325 East 17th-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A good-sized furnished house, to a private family only, comfortably and thoroughly furnished, in a retired and healthy location, seven minutes' walk from third landing; to rent for six months or a year. Inquire at No. 391 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEWBrighton, S. I., a fine residence on Richmond-terrace, three minutes' walk of ferry; stable, well, &c., on the place; will be let, furnished, for Summer or year. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR two years, at Clifton, Weehawken Heights, to a private family only, a large mansion, in the vicinity of the early residences of Messrs. Dewey, King, Brown and others. Rent, $3,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE MANSION-HOUSE AND grounds of the late Cornelius Lawrence, suitable for a large boarding-house or private residence. On Broadway, from 133d-st. to 135th-st., through to North River. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, TWO FURnished cottages near the sea, and principal hotels. Address GLENN & CO., No. 728 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or JACOB W. MORRIS, at Long Branch, who will show the cottages on application.

SARATOGA—TO RENT A COMMODIOUS and convenient furnished house, on Broadway, Saratoga; lot 60x150 feet, good garden, fine fruit and shade trees; rent, $1,200 for the season. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, to a desirable tenant, at a low price, a two-story house, with two acres of ground, with fine lawn and shade trees, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Apply to LEWIS COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 19 WEST 35th-st., by 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, furnished in good style and in complete order, to a private family only; rent reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ONE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, fourteen rooms, on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park; terms $1,800. This is one of the best locations in the city. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 303 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT, A NEAT COTtage house, nine rooms, water and furnace, half acre of ground, near station. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof brown-stone dwelling on 130th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements and in first-class condition. Apply to J. McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY high-stoop Dorchester stone-front house No. 69 West 45th-st.; basement has been arranged for physician's office.

TO LET, LOW—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, house, stable, &c., fronting on Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River; good water; large garden; splendid views. Apply to E. WHITE, No. 51 5th-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of three-story house No. 56 East 41st-st.; immediate possession given. LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE NEAT, SMALL four-story brown-stone house No. 325 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant Park. Can be seen from 3 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET,

On Broadway, Bread and New Sts.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Bread-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building No. 62 Beekman-st., with or without power; also, stable, with dwelling attached, No. 227 East 9th-st. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 32 Beekman-st., or to E. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 83 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, TWO-STORY ATTIC and store brick house, No. 394 Broome-st.; also, store No. 380 Broome-st. Apply to AARON HARDMAN No. 498 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 41b-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES, IN the first-class building No. 4 Warren-st.; only 90 feet from Broadway. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 4 Warren-st.

RENT $2,500.—GOOD BUSINESS LOCAtion; No. 7 Clinton-place; arrangements will be made to alter premises to suit a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—No. 45 BEEKMAN-ST.—STORE, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100, in fine marble building; also, fixtures for sale, consisting of shelving, counters, desks, signs.

A—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

STORE TO RENT—ON 8TH-AV., WITH Good basement; also 22x90. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BUILDING to lease. Inquire on the premises, No. 195 Church-st.; rent $4,800; suitable for commission business.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SECOND floor between Nos. 297 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Apply in the store to GEORGE SLOANE.

PLATT-ST.—TO LET, WELL-LIGHTED store, 23x30, four stories and basement; early possession. Apply to GEORGE W. BRUCE, 1 Platt-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, (only child being an infant,) a fully-furnished cottage, with ground, until situated, shade trees, &c., from the 1st of June until the 1st of November; satisfactory and best of references given; must be in a village on the line of a railroad; easy access to the City. Address Box No. 5,228 New-York Post-office, with every and full particulars. No others noticed.

A STABLE WANTED FOR HIRE, between 4th and 7th avs. and 10th and 24th sts.; stalls must be on ground floor. Address, stating terms, E. PORTER, Union Club, corner of 6th-av. and 21st-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE FOR THE SUMmer; furnished house with garden, grounds and stable. Address S., Box 6,708 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. A. VANDERVEER, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the City Sales-room, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Burns' Hotel at Sheepshead Bay, with one acre on the water; large building, 27 rooms; stables, sheds, small dwelling, bath-houses, &c. Terms easy; immediate possession. PEED & VANDERVEER,
No. 15 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NINTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I will offer for sale at 106th-st., near the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, 10th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described lots of land and premises:

All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated, lying and being in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 106th-st., distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of 106th-st. and Avenue A, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 106th-st. one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet nine inches to center line of the block between 105th and 106th sts.; thence easterly, along said center line, one hundred feet, and thence northerly one hundred feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, and premises thereon, with all of the old building materials thereon, such as bricks in and around the old distillery, old lumber, old iron and three large water-tanks, distrained for taxes due the United States by Joseph Sickles, unless said taxes and expenses are before then paid. BENJAMIN JONES,
Deputy Collector.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1870.
The above-described sale is postponed to take place on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day. WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1870.
The above-described sale is further postponed to SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day. WM. A. DARLING,
Collector Ninth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 86TH, 91ST AND 106TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of W. G. F. Slover, executor of Rebecca B. Whitlock, deceased:

MADISON-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-west corner of Madison-av. and 86th-st.

MADISON-AVENUE—One lot north-east corner Madison-av. and 88th-st., 36.8x100.8.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots on the north side, 36 feet west of Madison-av. 88th-st. is curbed and guttered.

NINETY-FIRST-STREET—Five lots on the north side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET—One lot on the south side, 220 feet east of 4th-av.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 1ST A

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.....April 9 | IOWA.....April 27
EUROPA.....April 16 | CAMBRIA.....April 30
INDIA.....April 23 | ANGLIA.....May 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:

IDAHO, Captain PRICE.....April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WIEHAM...May 18, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Calabria, Wednes., April 13 | Russia, Wednes., April 27
Aleppo, Thursday, April 14 | Palmyra, Thurs., April 28
Samaria, Saturday, April 16 | Nemesis, Saturd'y April 30
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | China, Wednesday, May 4
Marathon, Thurs., April 21 | Tripoli, Thursday, May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, May 28

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, April 23, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, Thursday, Saturday, April 9, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $150 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKIN, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Capt. LIMBURNER.
On WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardes, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 252 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TWISLETON, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LAWTON, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world-renowned steamers, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, will resume their trips on the line for Boston, via Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted. Nothing has been omitted conducive to the safety and comfort of passengers.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3½ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, April 1..	3:30 P. M.	Friday, April 1..	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2d.....	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d.....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th.....	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th.....	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th....	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th..	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th.....	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th.....	9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th....	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th....	12:00 M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting as above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 11 A and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—SIDE-WHEEL and screw steamers of various dimensions, for coast and river service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; daily during Passion Week at 10½ A. M. Evening Services—On TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock, visitation of the Bishop of the Diocese and Confirmation; on WEDNESDAY, at 8 o'clock, Lenten Lecture. On GOOD FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, Evening Prayer. Strangers are cordially invited to these services.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—Rev. GEO. JARVIS GERR, D.D., Rector.
WEEK BEFORE EASTER.
Services every morning, at 10 o'clock; Services every evening, at 8 o'clock.
SUNDAY EVENING (7½ o'clock,) April 10: Subject—*Jesus of Nazareth Passeth by.* St. Luke, xviii., 37. The Rector.
MONDAY EVENING (11th:) Subject—*The Lamb that was Slain.* Rev., xiii., 8. Rev. DR. STAUNTON.
TUESDAY EVENING—*The Christian View of Death.* Rev. CLARENCE BUEL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—*Behold the Man.* Rev. DR. MUHLENBERG.
THURSDAY EVENING—*The Life Laid Down.* Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.
GOOD FRIDAY MORNING—Sermon (10½ o'clock) by the Rector.
EVENING—*The Crucifixion of Him which Was and Is and is to Come.* Rev. WM. A. MCVICAR.
SATURDAY EVENING—*The Intermediate State.* Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D.

WEEK BEFORE EASTER—SERVICES at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 7½ P. M.; on THURSDAY at 8 and 11 A. M.; GOOD FRIDAY at 7½ and 10½ A.M.; 3½ P. M. for Deaf Mutes and 7½ P.M.; and SATURDAY, at 8, 12 and 4. At the Evening Services the sermons will be by Rev. Drs. BEACH, DIX, COOK, SEYMOUR and SCHENCK, and interpreted for deaf mutes.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND TEMperance meeting every SUNDAY NIGHT, under the auspices and of the Sons of Temperance, on the 10th inst. Hon. PHINEAS T. BARNUM and WM. T. PARSON, P. G. W. P., of Missouri, will address the meeting, and the Marion Division Glee Club will sing. All are welcome. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR OF the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., will take up the public and social question on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The eighteenth anniversary of the Sabbath-school at 3½ P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are invited to these services.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the Central Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Mr. LAWSON, of Greenwood Church, Brooklyn, Wm. JONES, Esq., of this City, and others.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—This church is maintained specially for people of all denominations who visit the City. It is a Church of Christian Unity. Free seats. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine Service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The next lecture in the Lenten course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY. The Holy Communion will be celebrated on THURSDAY at 8 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the *Near Coming of Christ, and a Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead.* All are invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-St., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. P. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. WATSON at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral services with catechetical instruction.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE Church of the Puritans hold their morning SABBATH service at 10½ o'clock, in the hall corner of 28th-st. and Broadway. Seats free. All persons cordially invited. *The Growth of Character by Disciplined* will be the subject of next SABBATH MORNING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services during Holy Week as follows: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 4 P. M.; Thursday at 9 A. M.; Good Friday at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. All the seats are free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., Pastor of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. J. E. GOBBE, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. D. BROWN; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. FITCH. Communion at 3 P. M.

EMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTH-WEST corner 3d-av. and 56th-st.—Services SUNDAY, April 10, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, will preach. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH Rom *The Life That is to Come*, on SUNDAY MORNING, at the Church of our Saviour, Sixth Universalist, 36th-st., near 6th-av. Evening service at 7½. Seats free to all.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at 7½ P. M.

ADULTERY AND ITS PUNISHMENT.—CHARLES W. SMITH discourses on this subject on SUNDAY MORNING, in Eleventh-street United Presbyterian Church, between 3d and 3d avs., (near 3d-av.) Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10th inst., by Rev. G. C. ELLIS, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. E. E. HAWHURST, at 7½ P. M.

ELDER J. B. COOK WILL PREACH in the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner of Clinton, on SUNDAY, the 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and Elder H. C. SMITH at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

WATER-STREET MISSION AND HOME FOR WOMEN, No. 273 Water-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. SIMMONS, of Norwalk, Conn.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH,—R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"FORTY DOLLARS."

The Trustees of "The Midnight Mission" have the great pleasure to announce that "the $40 plan" for raising funds for the purchase of a large building, is meeting with a hearty and generous response, not only in the City, but elsewhere. The following subscriptions have been received, in addition to those previously acknowledged:

C. W. Smith.
Abraham Gieve.
Mrs. F. A. Moulton.
"Another Forty."
W. P. Bleecker.
John Caswell. ($50.)
Mrs. Cotford Jones.
Morris K. Jesup.
"F." ($50.)
Thurlow Weed.
J. L. S., (West Point.)
Chas. W. Whitney.
Wm. B. Utley.
Hugh Auchincloss.
"One for whom Jesus Died."
Hon. V. L. Bradford, (Philadelphia.)
Mrs. H. S. Fearing.
"I. L. R.," No. 18 New-st., ($50.)

About 900 names are still wanted to complete the $40 list. They will certainly be obtained. Who shall they be?

A payment of $10 only is required on subscribing—the balance can be paid in three payments—six, twelve and eighteen months. Those who prefer to do so can pay the $40 at once.

Address PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer,
(Continental Life Insurance Co.,)
No. 26 Nassau-st.

WOLCOTT RICHARDS, M. D., President, No. 8 Leroy-place.
DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Vice-President, No. 49 East 20th-st.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary, No. 57 Water-st.

THE SERVICES IN THE NEW CATHolic Church of the Epiphany on 2d-av., near 21st-st., will be as follows during Holy Week: On PALM Sunday (and on all Sundays of the year), masses at 7 and 8½ A. M. High Mass and sermon at 10½ A. M., at which the palms will be blessed. Mass in the basement hall for the children at 9 A. M. Vespers at 4½ P. M. ON Holy Thursday and Good Friday morning, services at 9 o'clock; on Saturday, at 8 o'clock; at 7½ o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the Tenebræ; on Friday evening, Rossini's Stabat Mater, and a sermon on the Passion. A very efficient choir will accompany the services of Holy Week, and of the Sundays throughout the year. The sexton will be at the church every day from 6½ to 11 A. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M., to let the pews.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Reunion services.—Love Feast at 9 o'clock, Rev. P. R. BROWN, presiding. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D., Reunion of the Sabbath-school scholars, teachers and scholars of the Sunday-schools at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Lecture Room, and of the former pastors and members, with short addresses, &c., at 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., presiding. Preaching by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to be followed by a prayer-meeting. Our friends of the church are affectionately invited to attend. No extra collections will be taken up on the occasions.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION Society will hold a public meeting in the "Brick Church," 5th-av., corner 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of African colonization. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., of Grace Church; Rev. H. D. GASNE, D.D., and Prof. EATON, of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE H. CHAMBERS; Communion service after sermon. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. GEORGE M. MCECKRON. Sabbath-schools at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington Avenue and 3d av. Subject—*The Christian Idea of Sacrifice.* Subject—Evening: *The Power of a Faithful Life.* The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—By special request, the discourse on this subject, delivered on the 27th ultimo, will be repeated on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 20th-st. Members of the American Protestant Association especially invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Conference Love Feast at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. BISHOP AMES, to be followed by ordination of deacons. Children's meeting in the P. M. at 3 P. M. Addresses by Revs. J. H. VINCENT and D. O. FERRIS. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. TAYLOR, of Flushing.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday-school from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. A. GORY, Pastor.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.—CHURCH of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th-st., corner Waverley place, at 7½ P. M., commencing PALM SUNDAY. Preachers—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rev. W. D. WALKER, Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rev. Dr. MATSON, Rev. Mr. GESNER, Rector.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Fourteenth Lecture will be delivered in the Great Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by CHARLES C. PERKINS, Esq., on *Art Education in the United States.* Admission free. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Also at the Missions corner of Water and Dover sts. and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.—THERE will be a special service in behalf of this institution at the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, repeated by request.

REV. JOHN MILES, (LATE CHAPLAIN of the Albany Bethel,) will preach (D. V.) in the Water-street Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, April 10, at 7½ P. M. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland, and Palace Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (22d-st. 4:15 P. M.); Orange County, 4:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (22d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (22d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (22d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Fishkill and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (22d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (22d-st 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *9:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. Saturdays only *12 Midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company offers for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage and $614,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorised and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota, 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed, equipped.
This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company by authority of the State of Wisconsin.
The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $13,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New-York—the first mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.
Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12 noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.
The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security.
C. PRITCHARD, Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.
The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.
Plans may be seen and specifications and forms and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water
JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 2 WEST 55TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished floor, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, private sitting-room and bath-room, can be had May 1; also, arrangements can now be made for rooms for the season in a finely situated house on the shore at Long Branch.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they need, will rent two large furnished rooms (without board) to single gentlemen; references required. No. 63 7th-av., one door above 14th-st.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, will let a very large, handsomely-furnished room to one or two gentlemen, without board preferred, at No. 39 Bank-st.

NO. 31 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A commodious suite of rooms to let, adjoining bath, with board; private table if preferred; reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED floor in a private dwelling, near Madison-square; a rare opportunity for a party of gentlemen. Address D. R., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor to let with board to gentleman and wife; terms $30; also one or two rooms on third floor. No. 223 West 47th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET, A large second story front room, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; good and convenient location.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church—A small family have a choice suite of rooms to rent; private table if desired; moderate terms; references exchanged.

AT NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX blocks West of Broadway, very desirable rooms

HANGING FOR MURDER.

Execution of Jack Reynolds at the Tombs.

History of the Crime—Conduct of the Condemned—Final Scenes at the Cell and at the Scaffold.

SYLVESTER BREEN, alias Jack Reynolds, was executed yesterday morning in the Tombs Prison yard for the wanton murder of WILLIAM TOWNSEND, committed by him on the 29th of January last. The execution was quickly performed and with perfect decorum, in the presence of nearly 200 citizens and the guard of sixty policemen, under the command of Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police.

STORY OF THE MURDER.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, Jan. 29, a tow eized, ill-dressed and dirty-looking ruffian entered the little grocery of WM. TOWNSEND, in the basement of No. 192 Hudson-street, and asked for a night's lodging. TOWNSEND had a wife and six children, five of the latter being dependent upon him for support, and as the entire family were huddled together in the basement he naturally refused to afford the intruder any accommodation. The applicant seemed to be slightly under the influence of liquor, and doggedly seated himself on a convenient box, near the stove, and remarked to TOWNSEND, "You know me; I'm your brother, and I want to stay here all night." The grocer replied that it was impossible, as he had not room enough for his own family, and he requested the man to "please go out." REYNOLDS, for by that name the murderer is best known, rose from the box, and sat down again on a milk-can near the door, when TOWNSEND went up to him and putting his hand lightly on JACK'S shoulder, said, "It's no use sitting down; you must go out—go like a good fellow." Before TOWNSEND could divine REYNOLDS' intentions, the latter jumped up and stabbed him in the breast. The men clinched and the struggle lasted over a minute, during which REYNOLDS dragged his victim through the door and half way up the front steps, and in his efforts to escape used the knife twice more, the second and third wounds received by TOWNSEND being on the left forearm, near the wrist, and on the left side of the neck an inch or two below the ear. There were two witnesses to the assault and subsequent struggle, they being LYDIA and HARRIET TOWNSEND, daughters of the wounded man, aged fourteen and eleven years, respectively. LYDIA, on seeing her father stabbed, as she stood near by, uttered a piercing scream and ran round the little room, shouting "Murder, murder." The other sister, HARRIET, ran out of the store to look for a policeman. The cry of murder was heard by Sergt. TUCK and Roundsman ROBB, of the Fifth Ward Police, who were patrolling the neighborhood, and the alarm was also answered by two or three citizens. THOMAS J. BELCHER, while sitting down to dinner at No. 189 Hudson-street, heard the scream and rushed out. He found the two men struggling on the steps, and TOWNSEND told him he had been stabbed. BELCHER then seized REYNOLDS, and held him with some difficulty until the Police arrived. PETER KLINE, another citizen who happened to be passing at the moment, also seized the murderer, and took from him a broken shoe-knife. TOWNSEND walked back into the little room in rear of his store, having first picked up a piece of knife blade, explaining, as he handed it to Mr. BELCHER, "Here is a piece of the knife that scoundrel stabbed me with." He lived nearly five minutes, despite the fact that the first wound inflicted upon him had been through the ventricles of the heart.

EXCITEMENT OF THE CITIZENS.

As soon as it became known in the neighborhood that TOWNSEND had been murdered, the excitement among the citizens was an intense one. Mr. TOWNSEND had been well known as a hard-working and inoffensive man, and his unprovoked murder by an unknown ruffian seemed to excite the residents of the Ward into frenzy. They surrounded the Sergeant and roundsman as they were proceeding toward the Police Station in Leonard-street, and with fierce cries of "Hang him," "Lynch the ruffian," "String him up to a lamp-post," the excited crowd surged to and fro, and threatened to take possession of the shrinking prisoner and hang him, since the cry of "Get a rope" was uttered, and the officers began to apprehend serious trouble, so they brandished their batons and warned the people off. The murderer had thrown off his shoes in the meantime, and struggled desperately, first with the citizens who first seized him, and secondly with the Police. He asked two or three times "for a show," and had to be almost carried forward. When the people shouted out "hang him," the prisoner became almost ferocious, and exclaimed, "Hanging is played out." Despite the press of numbers around them, the Police Sergeant and roundsman succeeded in taking possession of their struggling prisoner, and at length reached the Station-house, the doors of which soon shielded them from the fury of the disappointed mob. There is no doubt that had not these officers acted with singular discretion and forbearance, the prisoner would have been wrested from their possession and lynched in the open street. For an hour after the prisoner had been locked up in a cell, an angry crowd of people lingered in the street, and vented their fierce rage in impotent threats against the murderer.

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER.

REYNOLDS acted throughout these trying scenes with considerable bravado. When examined at the desk in the Station-house he announced himself as a thief, and as soon as he found himself safe in the cell allotted him, he commenced the series of actions that gave rise and color to the idea that he was insane. Stripping off the few clothes in his possession the prisoner threw himself on the stone bench in the cell and pretended to sleep. He kept his face hidden from the reporters who visited the corridor of cells and persistently avoided any possible recognition. Once when the doorman looked in REYNOLDS peered slyly at him, and with that vacant, dissembling smile which always hung on his lips seemed to be enjoying the whole affair. A day or two after the murder the writer visited REYNOLDS and had a long conversation with him. He then admitted that he had served a term of imprisonment in the Massachusetts State Prison, and had frequently been locked up on short terms in New-York, Philadelphia and other cities. He stated that his real name was SYLVESTER BREEN, and subsequently reiterated the statement during his incarceration in the Tombs. He said he came from Ireland in 1865, and had been living a reckless, intemperate life ever since his arrival in this country. So contradictory, however, were his several statements that only two of them appear to have been strictly true. They were that his true name was BREEN, and that he had once worked for a bottle dealer in Fourteenth-street. While in prison, both before and after trial, REYNOLDS carried out his evidently preconceived plan and feigned a degree of insanity that came near securing his escape from the gallows. He would converse freely, though in a broken, calculating manner, as long as the visitor kept to the subject of the murder, which he could not deny. The moment a question was put regarding his past history or his family, REYNOLDS dropped into a dogged fit of silence and avoided the topic altogether. Once his reserve was yielded by the arrival of a letter from his brother, JOSEPH BREEN, who resides at Spring Valley, Mass. JACK then appeared somewhat excited, and asked, anxiously, if his brother intended visiting him, but JOSEPH would not come until the day before yesterday, and then only at the urgent request of REYNOLDS.

THE INQUEST AND TRIAL.

The scene at the inquest was a peculiar one. The station-house was thronged by an eager crowd of people, all anxious to see the culprit. Threats of lynching had been uttered in the street during the morning, and Capt. PETTY made sure that order would be maintained by placing a strong cordon of policemen in front of the assembled spectators, the prisoner being placed in a secure corner. When the widow and the children of the murdered man entered the examination room and caught sight of the man who had so cruelly deprived them of their protector of life, the scene was a very affecting one. The two young girls who had witnessed the murder were terribly moved, and could scarcely be quieted. They gave their evidence in a tearful way, and the entire family were only too glad when they were permitted to depart. It then appeared that the prisoner had entered two or three other houses adjoining that occupied by TOWNSEND. He first called at the shoe-shop of THOMAS HUDSON, three doors off, and asked for employment. So forbidding was his aspect that the shoemaker was quite relieved when REYNOLDS emerged into the street again, especially as it was subsequently discovered that he had stolen a shoe-knife, the same he used to commit the murder. He also called in the basement of No. 186 Hudson-street, and insolently demanded something to eat, when a woman courageously thrust him from her door. All through the Coroner's investigation, REYNOLDS remained crouched up in his corner, apparently sullen and vengeful. When examined by the Coroner, he refused to answer any questions, and only seemed anxious to know if he would be hanged. The Police did not remove him to the Tombs until evening, and even then were compelled to use a carriage, in order to escape the angry crowds that had lingered in the neighborhood in fierce mood. REYNOLDS made one effort to escape from the carriage, but was prevented. In due time, and in remarkable contrast to the cases of other murderers, such as JOHN REAL, THOMAS JACKSON, and the half score of men still confined in the Tombs for the crime of murder, REYNOLDS was duly indicted and tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM. The trial lasted two days, being occupied by the examination of physicians as to the sanity of the prisoner's enmity. The facts in the case were freely admitted by Mr. HOWE, the counsel assigned to REYNOLDS, and he confined his efforts to saving his client from the scaffold by endeavoring to establish his insanity. The jury found REYNOLDS guilty of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to death. During the six weeks intervening between the trial and the execution, Mr. HOWE made every exertion to secure a respite for the condemned, and to that end induced several physicians to examine the prisoner. Such of these as expressed themselves in favor of the theory of insanity were deftly used by the counsel, but Judge INGRAHAM refused to grant a stay of proceedings, and when Gov. HOFFMAN was appealed to as a last resort he ordered a final examination of the culprit by Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOSER, who declared REYNOLDS to be perfectly sane, but a man of extreme cunning. On this report the Executive declined to interfere, and REYNOLDS was told by his faithful counsel to prepare for death.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE CONDEMNED

were passed in prayer and devotional exercises. As was narrated in yesterday's TIMES, REYNOLDS enjoyed two brief but painful interviews with his brother and sister-in-law, at which all betrayed feelings of deep emotion at the dreadful disgrace brought upon them by Jack's misconduct. The night passed away quietly, and REYNOLDS enjoyed a peaceful sleep until 5 o'clock yesterday, when he awoke of his own accord, and was given a warm meal. Soon after breakfast the condemned was escorted to the chapel by his spiritual advisers and the Deputy Sheriff, the culprit being strangely accompanied to mass by JOHN REAL, who murdered the policeman, SMEDICK, nearly two years ago. REYNOLDS shuddered like his predecessors while passing under the dangling cord that awaited him on the gallows frame, and REAL'S emotions were also visible, for his fate yet hangs in a very uncertain balance. Mass being celebrated, REYNOLDS returned to his cell, and there calmly awaited the fatal hour. At 7 o'clock HOWE and ROWE arrived to take leave of their client and inquire if all was well with him.

REYNOLDS—Yes, Sir; I'm ready to meet my God. I'm sorry, very sorry, indeed, for what I've done, but I hope God will forgive me.

Mr. HOWE (much affected)—I'm glad of it. Look to God for pardon.

REYNOLDS—God bless you, Mr. HOWE, for what you've done for me. God bless you.

Mr. HOWE—God bless you, REYNOLDS. Now, good-bye.

The minutes then seemed to rapidly pass, and the assembled spectators in the prison yard were pushed back by the cordon of Police ordered out for the occasion, Capt. JOURDAN being assisted in the command by Sergts. KENNEDY, MINER and BYRNES, of his Precinct.

THE FINAL SCENE.

At a few minutes before 9 Sheriff O'BRIEN and his Under-Sheriff, JOEL O. STEVENS, entered the prison accompanied by a large force of deputies. Almost immediately after, REYNOLDS was ordered to prepare for execution. Deputy Sheriff BENJAMIN D. ROSENBERG accordingly pinioned the condemned man's arms, and placed the noose around his neck. The knot was drawn a trifle tight, when REYNOLDS with his usual uneasy smile complained that it pained him, so Sheriff STEVENS ordered it to be loosened. The procession was then formed, and was at once moved for the scaffold. By previous and humane arrangement on the part of Mr. STEVENS the closing ceremonies were very brief. REYNOLDS walked resolutely to the scaffold, and took up his position as directed. The only evidences of emotion on his part were a slight tremor and a few tears. A short prayer was offered up by him and his attending priests, Fathers DURANQUET and DEALEY, all kneeling. When the culprit rose again, Deputy Sheriff ROSENBERG coupled the cords and drew down the cap. Sheriff STEVENS gave a signal, the dull thud of an axe was heard, and the body of the condemned man was suddenly jerked up into the air and remained suspended. At first the body hung absolutely still for nearly three minutes, after which considerable spasmodic motion occurred. Death resulted from asphyxia in fifteen minutes, though it was considered a painful death by the physicians in attendance on the scaffold. Coroner HAVEMEYER, the necessary inquest and obtained the usual verdict in such cases. As the relatives of the condemned man had objected to any post-mortem examination it was not performed, so the question of cerebral disease, as far as that would settle it, was undecided. It was hinted in the prison that the remains would be surreptitiously exhumed for such an examination.

Thus ended the execution of REYNOLDS, and for the first time in several years stern justice has been meted out to a convicted murderer. The fact, however, yet remains, that there are still in the Tombs eight or ten men all awaiting trial for the crime of murder, and those of them having been tried and convicted are yet unhung, mainly through the powerful influence of political friends.

FREE AND EQUAL.

Our Colored Citizens' Jubilee—Celebration in Honor of the Fifteenth Amendment—Imposing Procession—Demonstration at Cooper Institute.

The colored population of the City turned out *en masse* yesterday afternoon in order to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The line of march of the procession has already been published, and the various streets designated were lined with the colored people of both sexes. The only changes made in the procession were in substituting Thirty-second for Thirty-fourth-street and in having the speech-making at Union-square instead of in front of the Cooper Institute. No interruptions except in the nature of ill-mannered criticisms occurred to mar the good order characterizing the whole celebration, and the affair reflects great credit on those most immediately interested. A noticeable and praiseworthy tribute of respect was paid to the "Father of his Country" as each and all of those in the line reverently raised their hats as they passed the bronze equestrian statue at Union-square. About 5,000 men were in the line.

At Union-square a large crowd was collected, and here the procession was reviewed by the General Committee.

The band started to play "Shoo Fly" as the line moved, but were rebuked by the Chairman, Mr. BOWERS, and requested not to do so any more.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Twenty men of the Broadway Squad, under Sergt. Schofield; mounted escort of colored men; Grand and Colfax Club No. 1, mounted; officers and staff; Treadwell Musketeers, of Williamsburg, in United States Army uniform; Grant Musketeers; a large number of carriages containing invited guests, among whom were Senator REVELS, Rev. Wm. F. Butler and others; Texas Division Union League of America; the Benevolent Sons of Rev. John R. V. Morgan; Coachmen's Society; Saloon Men's Protective Union; Terry Lodge of Odd Fellows; barouches containing Bishop Talbot, Rev. H. Highland Garnett, Rev. Mr. Vandeveer and other prominent men; Twentieth Ward Grant Club; Poughkeepsie Battery, Capt. Hasbrouck; Eighth Ward League, this organization carried the flag of the Forty-fifth United States Volunteers, which had been torn into shreds by cannon-balls;) Soldiers and citizens of New-Jersey; Invincibles, of Williamsburg.

Among the mottoes were the following:

"No money can purchase our votes."

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Two beautiful flags were presented to the colored men, by Mr. COOPER, of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Rev. HIGHLAND GARNETT, President of Avery College, Pennsylvania, spoke a few words at Union-square. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you today for all that I see and all I feel. In rising to address a few words to this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens, I am reminded of the great difference between the circumstances surrounding us now and those that surrounded us seven years ago. *Then* also there were crowds in Union-square, but they were there for a far different purposes. Then the City rocked with excitement; the torch was applied to our homes and benevolent institutions; our wives and children were murdered; men, whose sons are before me to-day, were hung from the lamp-post. I have labored for over a third of a century in the cause of freedom, and my heart swells with joy as I look on this assembly and say, "Fellow-citizens." Many had lost faith that this day would ever come. In this consummation of all their labors and trials they see how rapid has been the progress of the American people in the cause of freedom. An American citizen of African descent occupies JEFFERSON DAVIS' seat in the Senate, and I believe that I but echo the voice of all true citizens when I say that the place is better occupied now than it was ten years ago. REVELS is no traitor to our flag, and to me that flag, ever beautiful, looks more beautiful today than it ever did before. We loved it when it floated over millions of slaves, and now, as in times past, we will shed our blood rather than see it trailed in the dust. Again I greet you as fellow-citizens, and am grateful for the generous treatment of New-York citizens, who have not said to me an unkind word or done an ungenerous act. God bless you all. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. BUTLER said that as American citizens and as colored citizens they gathered under WASHINGTON'S statue, and promised to be true to republican principles.

The line of march was then resumed to the Cooper Institute, where the parade was dismissed.

Celebration at the Cooper Institute.

An immense crowd overflowed from the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening. The space in front of the building was also packed with a surging mass of humanity, and a force of Police had to be stationed there to keep the doors from being broken down. A band of music was in attendance inside. The proclamation announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was read by the Secretary. Resolutions were adopted of gratitude for what had been done and generally congratulatory; recognizing LINCOLN, GARRISON and JOHN BROWN as the champions of freedom, and setting forth that the blood of JOHN BROWN shed on Virginia soil was the original cause of the overthrow of the accursed system of slavery.

Rev. Mr. GARNETT made a speech, chiefly in Mr. AARON M. POWELL exhorted them not to calling for cheers for every one, including themselves.

stop with their present success, but to see to it that the spirit as well as the letter of the law was carried out.

WENDELL PHILIPS made a characteristic speech, exhorting them to carry out the priciples of political vengeance, even to keeping out of the street cars any one who voted against the black man. He should be "spotted." They might forgive him in their prayers, but never in the voting-room.

CHARLES B. SPENCER stated that he had been pleading all day for a man who, in a wild moment, had struck down a robber of wives and children. He could not refrain from joining in the last final triumph of a race over tens of thousands of wife-stealers.

After some remarks by Rev. CHAS B. RAY, the meeting broke up with music and cheers.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

New-York East Conference—Admission of Candidates to Full Connection—Lay Delegation.

At yesterday's session of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Seventh-street Church, the examination of character of candidates for admission to full connection was taken up, and Revs. E. H. Dutcher, E. A. Wadle, D. S. Stevens, S. G. Richardson and R. H. Rust were received.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, a member of the Wesleyan Conference (New Connection) of England, was also admitted. Resolutions of regret at the transfer of Dr. HATFIELD and Messrs. INSKIP and MITCHELL, and continued confidence in those brethren, were adopted. Three trustees to fill vacancies were elected. The discussion on lay delegation then came up. It was led by Rev. W. P. CORBITT, who made a lengthened address.

Rev. Mr. ROSS moved that Dr. CROOKS have the privilege of traversing Brother CORBITT'S speech, and to enable him to do so Dr. CURRY moved that the previous question lay on the table. Adopted by a vote of 79 to 61. Dr. CROOKS was then shut off by a motion to adjourn made by Dr. ANDREWS, which was carried by a vote of 75 to 43. The doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. HARRIS.

New-York Conference—The Vote on Lay Delegation.

At yesterday's session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Thirtieth-street Church, CHARLES H. MCCABE was transferred from the Ohio Conference to the New-York Conference.

The Necessitous Cases Committee reported that they had appropriated to superannuated ministers, $7,825. The Widows' and Orphans' Committee reported that they had appropriated $3,675 to that fund. The Effective Men Committee reported an appropriation of $300. Total amount appropriated by the three committees, $12,100. Messrs. HERMANCE, FERGUSON and MESSITER were appointed to report concerning $2,200 of centenary money.

The Committee on Licensing Women to Preach was discharged without making report. Rev. Mr. OSBORN, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District, passed. He reported the religious interests in his district to be in a prosperous condition. The missionary contributions had almost doubled during the year.

The hour of 10 having arrived, the order of the day, "the taking of the vote of the Conference on lay delegation," Dr. CRAWFORD hoped that there would be no discussion; he thought it would be the wisest course not to have any debate. Murmurs of consent were heard from all parts of the church. Quite a discussion followed, however, as to the result of the vote on lay delegation in respect to the General Conference. Bishop JANES gave it as his opinion that the vote of the Annual Conferences had obtained the usual verdict in such cases. As the relatives of the condemned man had objected to any post-mortem examination it was not performed, so the question of cerebral disease, as far as that would settle it, was undecided. It was hinted in the prison that the remains would be surreptitiously exhumed for such an examination.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 8.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; No. 1 nominal; No. 2 advanced ¼c.; sales at 94½c.; in the afternoon, sales at 94c., cash, and 93c. @93½c. seller May. CORN dull and declined 1½c. @2c. No. 2, 72c. for cash and seller May. OATS quiet and declined ½c. @¾c.; sales at 39c. @39½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. WINES dull and drooping; sellers at 98. PROVISIONS firm and steady at 9@9½ for Mess PORK for Land. 10c. @10½c. for Dressed Hogs. LARD firm at 15½c. for Rough Sides, 15¾c. @15¾c. for Short Clear. Dressed Hogs dull and easy at [illegible] good to choice; $7 70@7 90 for [illegible]. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 22¼c. for Middling. FLOUR dull at $3 75@4 for Fall Superfine; $4 20@4 40 for Extra; $4 60@5 40 for Treble Extra. WHEAT heavy; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 06@1 07; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 18; choice, $1 35. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS active at 56c.@57c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE firm at 75c. WHISKY quiet at $1 20. PROVISIONS very firm. PORK, $27 50@28; loose Dry-salted Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Ribs, packed, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c.@15½c.; packed Shoulders, 10½c., loose. BACON—Shoulders, 10¾c.; packed, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; loose Clear Sides; 16c.; packed, 16½c. @16¾c. LARD firm at 15¾c.@15¾c. for choice tierce, 17c. for kegs. CATTLE steady at $4 25@7 50 for good to extra. Live HOGS steady at $7 50@8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 3,800 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 8.—FLOUR steady with a fair demand. WHEAT steady, with a fair demand. CORN advancing; held at 58c.@60c. for sound ear. OATS, 50c.@56c. RYE firm at 90c.@93c. COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 22. TOBACCO steady and in good demand at full rates. WHISKY sold at $1 with a fair demand. PROVISIONS firmer and generally held higher. Mess PORK sold at $27 for country and [illegible] where packed; no City offering below $27 50. LARD held at 15¾c., but not to any extent; 15¼c. offered for prime country Kettle. Bulk MEATS held at 10¾c for Shoulders; 13¾c. for Sides; sales 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib Chicago sold at 14¼c.; City Cured held at 14½c.; Clear Sides held at 15¾c. BACON firm; sales of Shoulders at 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16c.; the latter mostly held at 16¼c. EXCHANGE steady at par buying.

BUFFALO, April 8.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club to city mills on private terms. CORN dull and scarce; No. 1 was refused for New Toledo on the track; sales 1,000 bushels Old Western at $1. OATS quiet but firm; sales 1 car Canada at 53c. on the track. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull but firm; sales, 3 cars four-rowed Canada at 85c., in store. PORK firm at $25. LARD dull at 15c. HIGHWINES nominal at 98c.@99c. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head. The market was steady sales, 836 head at yesterday's quotations. HOGS firm and in fair demand at 8¾c.@9¼c. for shipping; 9¼c. for extra. SHEEP in light supply; there were no sales; buyers refuse to meet holders' views, and stock was mostly shipped on owner's account.

OSWEGO, April 8.—FLOUR in good demand at unchanged rates; sales 2,200 bbls. at $5 50@5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@6 75 for White, and $7@7 25 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,800 bushels Red State at $1 25, and car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15. CORN firm but quiet; sales, 400 bushels at $1 02. RYE dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada at 90c. CORN-MEAL at $3 25 for Bolted and $2 15 for Unbolted, per cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $22@26; Middlings, $30@33, ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 45c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—26,400 bushels Wheat; 14,300 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—COTTON firmer; prices are a shade better, though not quotably higher; Middling, 23c.; sales, 103 bales; net receipts, 27 bales; coastwise, 161 bales; total, 188 bales; stock, 4,800 bales. FLOUR steady; receipts of the week, 555 bales; coastwise, 517 bales; total, 1,082 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,430 bales; coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 2,870 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN—Yellow, $1 05; White, $1 05@$1 07. OATS, 62c. RYE, $1 05. PORK firm; $27 50@28. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Shoulders, 12¼c. HAMS, 19c @20c. LARD firm at 16c.@16¼c. WHISKY, $1 04@$1 07.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 22¾c.@22¼c.; sales, 5,850 bales; net receipts, 6,751 bales; coastwise, 116 bales; total, 6,867 bales; exports to France, 2,309 bales; stock, 182,698 bales; net receipts of the week, 19,726 bales; coastwise, 1,215 bales; total, 20,941 bales; exports to St. Petersburg, 3,900 bales; to Barcelona, 2,403 bales; to Bremen, 1,889 bales; to Genoa, 1,511 bales; to Queenstown, 1,061 bales; to Havre, 17,516 bales; burned, 125 bales; sales, 27,450 bales; exports to New-York, 1,858 bales; to Philadelphia, 10 bales.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS active. PORK, $28. BACON, 11¼c. @16c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 16¼c. @16¾c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. MEATS, 10¾c.@14¾c.@15¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 16c. HAMS, 18½c. WHISKY, $1. TOBACCO—Sales 211 hhds. at 4@9@7 25 for Trash to Logs; $7 50@$7 for Low to Medium Bright Leaf.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 8.—COTTON in fair demand and prices are firm; good Ordinary, 18¼c.; sales 1,130 bales; receipts, 583 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,608 bales; coastwise, 43 bales; stock, 26,579 bales; receipts of the week, 4,507 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,336 bales; coastwise, 74 bales; sales, 5,810 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., April 8.—COTTON steady with a fair demand; Middling, 22c.; sales 800 bales; receipts, 1,315 ba es; exports, to New-Orleans, 9 bales; stock, 50,697 bales; yesterday's stock report was wrong; receipts of the week, 1,315 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,574 bales; to the Continent, 1,551 bales; coastwise, 678 bales; sales 4,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 8.—COTTON very firm and holders are asking higher rates; Middling, 21¾c.; Sea Islands, 25c.@55c.; sales 400 bales; receipts, 985 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,094 bales; to the Continent, 1,015 bales; coastwise, 3,178 bales; receipts of the week, 4,341 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 38,277 bales Uplands and 3,807 bales Sea Islands.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—COTTON quiet at 22½c.; receipts, 668 bales; exports, 236 bales; receipts of the week, 4,623 bales; exports, 4,601 bales; stock, 16,536 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN, 61c. OATS, 53c.@55c. LARD, 16c.@17c. PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 16¼c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 10¼c.; Sides, 15¼c.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet at 90c. for New No. 2, and 94c.@95c. for Old No. 1 Mixed, and 84c. for New rejected. OATS quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE quiet and nominally unchanged. BARLEY steady at 85c.@$1 for State and Canada.

TOLEDO, April 8.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; Amber Michigan, $1 05¾; No. 2 Red, $1 04¾; No. 3 do., 96c. CORN unchanged. OATS declining; No. 2, 52c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,700 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 22c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 444 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; stock, 15,646 bales; Sea Islands, 40c.@45; net receipts of the week, 2,878 bales; coastwise, 23 bales; total, 2,907 bales; exports, to Spain, 280 bales; coastwise, 1,980 bales; sales, 1,900 bales.

ALBANY, April 8.—WHEAT quiet. RYE scarce and higher. CORN firm, with sales of one car Old Western Mixed at $1 10. BARLEY very dull and prices nominal. OATS are in improved demand and higher; sales five cars State at 54c.@56c., mostly at the latter price.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 8.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 42¾c.@42½c. RESIN quiet. Window GLASS, $5 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 75@2 85. TAR, $1 50.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 90¾.

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[Advertisement.]

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The political excitement is not the cause that the crowds of people daily congregated at KNOX'S store, No. 212 Broadway. Their appearance there is simply explained by the marvellous beauty and elegance of KNOX'S Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats—a fabric that cannot fail to command the appreciation of the refined and intelligent. When you want a becoming hat visit KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

TEN POUNDS.—A physician up-town declared that Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph has removed so much care and anxiety from the mind of his wife, that she has actually gained ten pounds in weight.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 8—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Cloudy	45
Halifax		Clear	42
Boston	N. W.	Clear	54
New-York	N. W.	Clear	54
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	50
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	52
Washington	N. W.	Clear	42
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	52
Richmond	N.	Clear	46
Charleston	S. S. E.	Clear	61
Savannah	E.	Clear	62
Augusta, Ga.		Hazy	58
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	50
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	37
Chicago	N.	Clear	44
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	52
Key West	E.	Clear	75
Havana	N. E.	Clear	75

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 8.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet and steady and closed steady. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	12 M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93¾	....	93¾
Consols for account	93¾	....	93¾
United States 6-20s, 1862	91¼	90¾	91
United States 5-20s, '65, old	90¾	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	89¾	89¾
United States 10-40s